The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,530.

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CINCINNATI

Is the great Industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over $75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,335 factories there are engaged 80,293 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over $200,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive Manufacturing and Mercantile establishments in Cincinnati:

[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
ARCHITECTURAL
And ARTISTIC IRON WORKS,
J. P. WALTON & CO.,
Culvert and Harrison Sts.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1877.]
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON ROOFING and Siding and Corrugated Iron of all kinks, the Largest Manufacturers in the United States,
PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., 101, 103 and 105 West Front St., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1848.]
ARCHITECTURAL
GALVANIZED Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Sky Lights and Tin and Slate Roofing.
WITT & BROWN,
144 West Third St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
ARIBA ROASTED COFFEE.
Has no equal.
E. J. WILSON & CO.,
Importers of Coffees, Indigo and Spices, 48 W. Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]
BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS and IMPORTERS,
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
61, 63 and 65 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.
Catalogues of all departments (some twenty in number) mailed on application.

[ESTABLISHED 1846.]
BRASS GOODS, Etc.
Machinists, Steam and Gas Fitters, Boiler-Makers, Engineers' and Plumbers' Tools and Supplies; also Wrought Iron Pipe and Boiler Tubes, Malleable and Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings, Brass and Composition Castings. WM. KIRKUP & SON, S. e. cor. Pearl and Ludlow Sts., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1827.]
CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Landaus, Landaulets, Broughams, Rockaways, Victorias and Phaetons in great variety. The GEO. C. MILLER SONS' Carriage Co., 19, 21 and 23 West Seventh St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1817.]
CINCINNATI
TYPE FOUNDRY,
201 Vine Street.
ESTIMATES AND SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION

[ESTABLISHED 1865.]
CINCINNATI STAMPING CO.
Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and Japanned Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Ware.
Jobbers and Importers of Metals,
Southeast Cor. Pearl and Lawrence Streets,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1857.]
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,
The Planters' Oil Machinery Co.,
134 West Second Street,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1837.]
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. W. McALPIN & CO.,
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St.
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, Etc.
KNOST BROS. & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Base Ball, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies. Sole Agents for Neely's Patent "Adjustable Muncie" Roller Skate. Jobbers and Rinks supplied at manufacturers' prices. 137 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1845.]
FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
An unrivaled record. Not an instance on record where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s Burglar-proof or Fire and Burglar-proof Safes has been forced open and robbed of a dollar by burglars. "We offer a reward of $1,000 for proof to the contrary."—The Hall Safe and Lock Co.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]
FURNITURE.
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the largest furniture factory in the world, and ship to all quarters of the civilized globe. Send 50 cts. in stamps for their mammoth and richly illustrated catalogue representing nearly 8,000 articles of furniture. Prices the lowest. Salesrooms 107, 109, 111, 113 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
GAS FIXTURES and LAMP GOODS.
Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil Fixtures furnished when desired.
McHENRY & CO.,
8 East Fourth & 160 and 162 Main St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1842.]
GOLD PENS.

JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Patent Pencils, Stylegraphic and Fountain Pens, 19 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Price Lists mailed free.

[ESTABLISHED 1838.]
GRATES AND MANTELS.
W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers,
6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block,
Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1844.]
GROCERIES.
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
68, 70 and 72 Vine Street,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1867.]
HATS, FURS and CLOAKS.
"Headquarters of Fashion."
A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.,
113 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[ESTABLISHED 1854.]
RANGES.
Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel and Family use, and all kinds of Hotel Implements for culinary purposes.
JOHN VAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
No. 10 East Fourth Street.....CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1861.]
SHIRTS.
Shirts made to order and ready made (our own make). Send for circular containing cuts showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also formula for self-measurement.
A. J. CLARK,
Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
STARCH.
The Matchless Brand "Nickel Gloss" Laundry Starch. The new idea, in package parcels, that paralyzes competition.
ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
Manufacturer, 12 and 14 West Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]
STOVES.
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves and the "Clifton" and "Windsor" Heating Stoves.
WM. RESOR & CO.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1864.]
WATCH CASES.
More than 500,000 Gold and Silver Watch Cases, all stamped "DUEBER," are now in the pockets of the people, and all having one in their possession can rest assured that they have the very best made. DUEBER WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING CO., NEWPORT, KY.,
OPPOSITE CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1873.]
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Complete outfits of Machinery for Planing Mills, Carpenters, Furniture and Chair Factories and all Wood-workers, also for Car Railroad Shops, also Band Saw Mills for cutting Fine Lumber. Address the Manufacturers,
CORDESMAN & EGAN CO.,
Front, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

CLOTHING.

A PANTALOON SALE

We begin a sale of Pantaloons to-day at popular prices for fresh and desirable goods.

PANTALOONS.

VERY GOOD. $2 00 $2 50 $3 00 $3 50 $4 00 $4 50 VERY LOW.

The Bargain Suits at $8 50, $10, $12, are going briskly.

H. A. WITHERSPOON,
OAK HALL, FOURTH AND JEFFERSON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

OTIS S. GAGE & CO.,

Southern Distributing Agents and Commission Merchants,
228 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

"ORCHARD CITY" WAGONS—Old-fashioned, well-made, best material, strong and durable.
CHIEFTAIN HAY RAKE—Awarded Gold Medal over 25 competitors at Southern Exposition, 1883.
POST'S CAPITAL CITY CULTIVATORS—Never failed to give satisfaction.
WM. DEERING'S BINDERS, REAPERS AND MOWERS.
"EXCELSIOR" CAST AND STEEL PLOWS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CARPETS, ETC.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

PORTIERE AND WINDOW CURTAINS:

Tambour, Antique, Appliqué and Nottingham Curtains;

Walnut, Ebony and Gilt Poles and Cornices.

Upholstery Goods & Window Decorations.

☞We are now receiving NEW CARPETS for spring sales in Tapestry, Brussels, Moquette and Ingrains, entirely new and choice in designs and colorings, and in exclusive patterns to us.

W. H. McKNIGHT & CO.

320 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

mr4 Su&Wetf

TEAS.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS TEAS

Teas are five cents per pound dearer all round and likely to go higher in consequence of the supply being one-fourth less than a year ago. There are eight million pounds of spurious and adulterated Teas in storage in New York, which were imported before the late adulteration act was passed by Congress. These Teas are being gradually forced on the public in the country by dealers who don't know their business, but who buy anything in the shape of Tea if only low enough in price.

We call special attention to our delicious RI-PING Tea at 60c per pound. This Tea possesses great strength, combined with a pure aromatic flavor, so highly esteemed by lovers of good Tea. Compare our RI-PING at 60c per pound with any Tea sold in the city at any price.

A. FONDA & SONS,
339 Fourth Ave., Louisville.

PLUMBING, ETC.

THE PENDU LIGHT.

It Saves Gas, Eyesight, Health and Decorations.

It is very light, and will not strain the lightest Chandelier or Bracket

PRICE $1 75. FOR SALE BY

DUFFY & KOSIOL, Gas and Steam Fitters,
433 Market St., between Fourth and Fifth.
de30 SuWe&Frm

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Masonic Temple, Northwest Cor. of Fourth and Green Sts., Louisville, Ky.

REAL PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING. NO TEXT BOOKS

School in session day and evening, all the year. No vacation. For circulars, etc., address College or
BEN. C. WEAVER, Principal.
jy SaSu&Wely

ENGRAVING, ETC.

ENGRAVING AND DESIGNING

—ON—

WOOD.

Having engaged two of the finest Designers and Engravers in the country, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Engraving on the shortest notice at reasonable prices.

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.,
Fourth Ave. and Green.

LADIES' BOOTS.

$2.50

Ladies' Kid Fine Button Boots

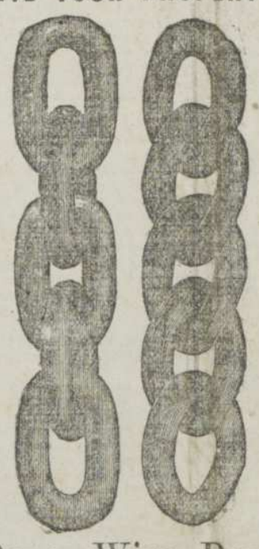
Reduced from $3 to $2 50. These are big bargains.

CLOTH-TOP BUTTON BOOTS (all wool) $2 50.

HILL'S POPULAR SHOE STORE,
360 Fourth St.,
Second door north of Jefferson Street.
se15 Sa&Wely-1p

HARDWARE.

SAVE YOUR PROPERTY!



Rope, Wire Rope,
CABLE CHAINS,
Nails, Spikes, Iron, Etc.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
MAIN STREET.

ART GOODS, ETC.

HARD WOOD

Interior Work,

FROM

Our Own or Architects' Drawings.

Doors, Casings, Wainscoting, Inlaid Floors, Stairways, Counters, Store Fixtures, Furniture,

WOOD MANTELS,

TILE HEARTHS AND FACINGS,

Open Fireplaces, Grates, Fenders, Etc.

J. V. ESCOTT & SONS,
521 Fourth Ave.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

D. P. FAULDS,

523 FOURTH AVE.

The Best

Pianos and Organs

MADE.

CHICKERING, KNABE,
GABLER & BRO., WHEELOCK,
KURTZMAN, Grovestein & Fuller.

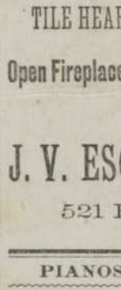
ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin and Smith American

I am the sole agent for all of the above celebrated instruments, and am selling them cheaper for cash than others are selling, that cost much less, or I am fully prepared to give terms to suit the purchaser. Catalogues sent free.

D. P. FAULDS.
SuW&Sa

COCOA.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.
ja14 fe18 mr17 ap14 my19 se15 oc20 no17 de15 d6

PLOWS.



Monroe Street, between Tenth and Twelfth.
Send for price list and circulars.
se6 eodtf-1p

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Election Notice—Louisville Bridge Co.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Bridge Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, on Monday, March 3, 1884, at 12 o'clock meridian, at which time an election will be held for five directors to serve the ensuing year. GEO. S. McKIERNAN, Sec'y.
fe15 dte

THE NEWS.

TO THE perils and sufferings of the flood was added yesterday one of the severest storms Louisville has ever experienced. It swept down upon the city with brief warning and struck terror to the hearts of those who had homes in the submerged districts. All along the river front the waves were whipped to fury, houses were overturned and crushed, and it is probable a number of poor unfortunates, who had taken advantage of the falling water and had returned to their homes, were mangled or drowned.

The storm leveled a great many houses at Paducah, particularly in the flooded districts. The damage is estimated at $75,000.

At Mt. Sterling several houses were unroofed, but no lives were lost.

In Northern Georgia and in portions of Alabama the storm was most destructive. The telegraph wires have been prostrated upon all sides, and it is impossible to collect details of the dreadful calamity. In Pickens county, Ga., a school-house was demolished by the cyclone and many of the little ones were killed and crushed. Fourteen persons are reported killed at Amberson and Ladega, Ala. It is feared that later reports from various portions of the South will swell the list of killed and wounded.

UPON the eighth page of to-day's COURIER-JOURNAL will be found the interesting story of how a reporter of this paper was adjudged insane and sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, with graphic details of his plans and predicaments.

THE National House of Representatives adjourned yesterday morning at 8:40 o'clock after a continuous session of 24 hours. There was a great deal of bad temper shown, and several exciting scenes were witnessed.

MR. WILLIAM STAFFORD and his company will give a matinee at Macauley's Theater this afternoon for the benefit of the flood sufferers. The "Merchant of Venice" is the play, with Mr. STAFFORD as *Shylock*.

REPRESENTATIVES JACKSON, HILL and FLIPPEN have been appointed members of the joint committee to investigate the Louisville City Court.

BRADLAUGH, who has made himself famous by refusing to take the oath as a member of the British Parliament, has been re-elected.

J. D. MURPHY was shot and killed by JOSEPH CAIN during a quarrel in a caboose at the L. and N. yards, in this city, yesterday.

THE Kentucky Legislature will elect a Public Printer to-morrow.

IMPORTANT SALE OF JERSEYS

Made by George W. Hooker, of Urbana, Ohio —One of the Finest.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

URBANA, O., Feb. 19.—Mr. George W. Hooker, of this city, has just made the most important sale of Jerseys ever made in Ohio to Mr. W. H. Corning, of Cleveland, O., consisting of the St. Lambert cow, "Dido Miss" (8,759), who is 93¾ per cent. of the blood of "Mary Anne of St. Lambert," record 27 pounds 9¼ ounces of butter in seven days, and more noted as the cow that T. S. Cooper offered $20,000 cash for, also Octra 2d (11516) that gave in seven days last January, during the coldest weather known in Urbana in twenty years, 237 pounds of milk which made 16 pounds 6 15/16 ounces of choice butter. The least churning for one day was 2 pounds 9½ ounces, being at the rate of 18 pounds 2½ ounces for seven days.

The other two animals sold were yearlings. "Dido Miss" was sold for more money than any cow was ever bought or sold for in Ohio of the Jersey breed.

The price paid for the four animals averaged over $1,000 each considerably.

Mr. Corning refused an offer for "Dido Miss" of as much as he paid for the whole herd. He is a man of large means, and owns an excellent farm near Cleveland, which he proposes to stock with first-class Jerseys.

The Western Export Association.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Western Export Association met to-day for the purpose of reimbursing such distillers as have accumulated the product in providing for the cattle attached to the distillery. The pool allows a run to the extent of only 30 per cent. of their capacity, but more is required to care for the cattle. The surplusage is adjusted. The distilleries in and around Cincinnati have been unable to run for fifteen days. The capacity in that time amounts to 150,000 bushels of grain. It was agreed that they be paid $30,000 therefor, additional to the $60,000 set aside to take care of the surplusage. The price of highwines was advanced from $1 14 to $1 15, Cincinnati basis. Another advance is probable in a short time.

Seizing Alleged Crooked Whisky.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 19.—David Meyers, Deputy United States Collector, made an important seizure for the Government at the Pan-handle freight depot, this city, this morning. The goods seized consisted of ten barrels of whisky, consigned to Horkheimer & Son, Wheeling, W. Va., by Block & Sons, Cincinnati. The cause of the seizure was grounded on a suspicion that the liquor had been tampered with and colored after taken out of bond. The brand indicates that it came from the Carroll County Distillery Company, Wideawake, Ky.

Killed by the Cars.

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 19.—Harry McCollough was killed, and Ed Jones seriously, if not fatally, injured by a train at Trenton, O., to-day. Both were young men of this city, engaged in the strike at the Crescent Sheet-iron Mills yesterday, and left this morning for Cleveland to hunt work, and met with the accident en route to that city.

Fatally Hurt by the Cars.

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, aged forty-four, a sufferer from the flood returning from Bridgeport, where she had got supplies, was struck by a passenger train this morning and fatally hurt. She resides in West Wheeling.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Cleared—Steamships Leonora, Liverpool; North Anglia, Bremen; barks Sanguissippi, Trieste. Arrived—Steamships Red Water, Messina; Navarro, Cienfuegos; E. B. Ward, Belize; ships Nylghau, Dunkirk; Onota, Rio Janeiro.

WIND AND WAVE.

Louisville Experiences One of the Worst Storms Known to the People in Years.

Its Terrible and Destructive Effect in the Inundated Portions on the City Front.

A Number of Houses in the Flooded District, Undermined by Water, Go to Pieces.

No Lives Lost So Far As Known, But a Number Saved By the Life-saving Crew.

Some Thrilling Incidents in the Escape of Families from Death in the Falling Houses.

The River Again Rising at Cincinnati—Condition of Affairs at Jeffersonville and New Albany.

THE WORK OF GEN. SAXTON.

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered in the annals of the cities on the Ohio falls. Its temperature ranged from one extremity of the scale to the other; the cloudless sunshine of the morning gave place to rain and wind in the evening, and these in turn were followed by a snow and the most violent gale known for years on the Ohio river. Pregnant with misfortune, its horrors came like a thief in the night, and were all the more bitter because so wholly unexpected.

The flood had become an old story in the ears of the citizens, and its devastations had lost their horror with their novelty. The river was falling rapidly, and the refugees had already begun returning to their flood-washed homes. In the evening all had again to flee, who could, and those who could not paid the forfeit in many cases with their lives. Houses fell before the gale by dozens and scores, and the wrath of the storm, more sudden and terrific, was infinitely greater than that of the flood. The loss to life and property last night it was impossible to ascertain, for the gale which caused the destruction was master of the situation. None could venture to pry out its secrets without falling in its power.

THE MORNING

dawned with a cloudless sky and a balmy atmosphere. It was so warm that the streets were drying rapidly, and overcoats, umbrellas and cloaks were voted bores and left at home. Clouds began to roll up before 10 o'clock, and a sharp rain and wind soon followed. After raining for two or three hours it ceased and the clouds made a feint of disappearing altogether in the afternoon. Only for awhile, however. By 5 o'clock a storm began brewing, and in half an hour the rain came dashing down in torrents, accompanied by fierce gusts of wind which followed each other in quick succession for two hours. The rain then ceased, but the wind did not, and it soon blew a perfect gale, moving at the rate of over 45 miles an hour. Snow began falling, and, though it melted rapidly, the streets were soon whitened. The thermometer showed a fall of 33° from the maximum to the minimum temperature, the former being 63°, the latter 30°. At 6:25 A. M. it marked 50.7°; at 10:25 o'clock, 62.6°; at 2:25 P. M. it registered 54.5°; at 6:25 it had fallen to 48°, and four hours later it was down to 30°. The rainfall was 1.19 inches, and the maximum velocity of the wind was 45 miles an hour.

The river at 6:25 A. M. showed 43 feet 3 inches in the canal; at 1:30 P. M. it marked 42 feet 6 inches, and at 9:30 it was 42 feet 2 inches.

THE FURY OF THE STORM

was wreaked on the river and in the inundated portions of the city. Boats not securely anchored were dashed hither and thither at the mercy of the gale, and those not within shelter of a friendly bank stood small chance of riding it out in safety. Huge waves, their tops crested with foam, dashed upon the shore with a booming noise like that of a storm upon the sea coast. A dozen boats became uncontrollable, and it was a mere chance if they rode out the gale till morning.

THE SNOW

drove furiously into the faces of the crews, and almost blinded them, proving a most effectual ally of the storm.

A reporter who visited the Life-saving station at the foot of Third street found the neighborhood a scene of the wildest confusion. People were deserting their houses on every side, and those that the flood had spared seemed about yielding to the wind. Boats could not venture ten feet from shore without being in imminent danger of capsizing, and it was only by the most skillful management that a skiff could be taken to the Life-saving station. It was crowded with the crew, exhausted by the gallant labors of the day and evening, and a number of boatmen. These men are hardy and have been used to face danger when a single mistake would pay the forfeit of their lives without flinching, but now consternation was written on every face. It was not the dread for their own safety which unnerved them, but the consciousness that there were scores and hundreds of lives in the greatest danger, and yet for whose aid they could not lift a finger. Helpless women and children there were by scores almost so near that their dying shrieks might be heard, and yet it was impossible to go to the rescue, which duty and every dictate of humanity urged.

THE WORST ON RECORD.

"It is the worst storm which has ever visited this part of the Ohio," said Capt. Devan to the reporter, "and God only knows what damage it will do. It is worse because it was so unexpected. We worked as long as we could to-night, but we have had to give up after moving a number of people from their homes. There are hundreds of others on the Point for the chance of whose lives I wouldn't give ten cents; but we are unable to help them, if they are to be drowned before our eyes. No boat can live in the waves, and nothing can be done. One woman, and maybe others, has already lost her life."

"What chance have the packets, Captain?" asked the reporter.

"Those which are near the banks will have to put in to the shore, and those which are not stand little show of outriding the gale. Many of them must go to the bottom with everything on board."

The Captain was very despondent, but not more so than the circumstances justified. He is the last man to cease work, and the last to give up hope, but both had to be done, and the brave fellow was in despair.

ON THE POINT.

THE FLOODED-OUT DWELLERS SPEND THE DAY REDEEMING THEIR HOMES, AND ARE CAUGHT AT EVE BY A TORNADO THAT SWEEPS FURIOUSLY OVER THE DOOMED VALE.

A great many hearts were rejoiced yesterday by the moving out of the waters from ground floors on the city's flood edge and from upper floors on the Point, and the process of scrubbing out began in earnest. Several families will move back to the upper stories of their homes on the Point to-day, and others will follow as soon as they can find floors above water. They have been cooped up in crowded quarters where they scarcely had breathing room, and they want to get back home. They prefer moving back by water, if possible, to avoid the mud that will be encountered after the waters subside, and as fast as room can be found they will return from exile. The destruction that has been wrought is coming in view as the waters recede, and it is already evident that the damage is on a much larger scale than last year. The track on the Short-line fill came up out of its watery bed yesterday, and the passenger depot at the foot of First street was ready for the scrubbers by noon, and will probably be reoccupied to-day.

IN THE STORM.

The above refers to the situation on the Point during the afternoon, but about 5 o'clock the scene changed. A dark, frowning cloud, many times larger than a man's hand, reared its wind-ruffled crest in the southwest and the wind began to howl a moaning chorus. In a few moments it was evident that the most trying blow for that flooded region and its brave residents was at hand. The rain came down in twisted sheets, the storm bellowed like a maddened bull and the foam-crested waves rolled over the house-tops with the fury of a cyclone. Capt. Devan, with a crew of Life-savers, hastened to the flooded Point to assist those who might be at the mercy of the elements, and after a tempestuous battle with the furious waters reached the scene. The boat-houses in that locality had been torn from their fastenings and were being tossed about like empty boxes and their cargoes of human beings were transferred to the life-boat.

The men were in the skiffs preparing to take the women and children out of the boat-houses, but they were not equal to the task. What became of them could not be ascertained, but the Life-savers grappled the boat-houses and rescued the following persons: Josephine, Lillie, Eddie and Mrs. Frances Everson, Mahala Cooper, Lulie Edwards, Sarah, Sadie and Enoch Birchell. Then began another fight with the furious elements, but the Life-savers were again victorious and landed their cargo at the foot of Adams street. In the roar of the tempest they had heard shouts from the lumber piles at Adams and Fulton streets, and they started back. They found a number of men who had been at work saving lumber and had tried to go ashore, but were driven back by the wind. They were taken ashore, but by this time it was useless to try to manage a loaded boat. Officers Goodrich and Catlet were in the vicinity of Van Buren and Ohio streets when the gale came up, and it required their united skill to manage their skiff. When they reached the shore at the foot of Adams street the skiff was nearly full of water and in a sinking condition. While they were

FIGHTING THE GALE

they could hear the timbers crashing, and to them it seemed that every house on the Point was being swept away, but whether the crashings were from houses or lumber piles they could not tell. In the midst of this terrible experience a rumor that a woman had been drowned gained strength, and caused a great deal of anxiety, but who she was no one could tell. A boatman, who reached the shore, stated that he saw a woman and a boy in a flat, and intended to get to them and take them in his skiff, but the wind prevented him from reaching them. What added to the anxiety was the fact that one of the men saved from a lumber pile had seen a boy in a flat that answered to the description of the one in which the woman and boy were being tossed from wave to wave. That both had perished there was but little doubt, but no tidings could be obtained from those occupying their residences on the Point. Whether the houses had weathered the storm or gone down in the fury of the gale none could tell. There were men and women, too, who had gone to their houses in the afternoon to wash the mud from the upper floors, but had not returned. Wives were inquiring anxiously for their husbands, and children for their parents, but no one could answer their questions, and no one could manage a boat on the maddened waters. Men whose families were in their water-bound houses had come ashore on business, could not return, and the fate of their dear ones rendered them frantic with suspense. Such was the condition of affairs along the city's eastern shore at 11 o'clock last night, and there was no let up in the fury of the gale. In the city there were at times an apparent lull, but on the water the bellowing winds drowned all other sounds, and the hearts of the grief-stricken waiters were wrung with the anguish of despair; but they still hoped that a merciful Ruler would say to the waters, "Peace, be still," so that a search could be made. What daylight would reveal could only be conjectured, and what scenes will be depicted when the storm-lashed inhabitants are reached this morning none could foretell.

FIVE VISIONS.

The boat-house of John K. Fowler and his wife, at the Point, who have attracted considerable attention by the correctness of their predictions about the flood, was visited by a COURIER-JOURNAL reporter yesterday for further prophecies.

When questioned concerning the source of their information, Mrs. Fowler replied that she had received it from the Spiritual Circle, and that she had been favored with five visions showing the extent of the flood. In these visions she had seen the water at different stages, three of them answering to the high water of 1882, '83 and '84, but in the other two much higher stages were reached. In one she saw the water running through Shelby street from one end to the other, and in the fifth vision the entire city was covered and only church steeples could be seen. She had asked the spirits if there was no escape for the city, and they replied that "floods, pestilence and famine would come unless the people abandoned their wicked ways. The people have ceased to obey the laws of God, and are devoting their lives to the acquirement of money and worldly goods, and God is determined to humble them. He has warned them in various ways, but they heed Him not, and He will continue to chastise them until they can buy nothing with their money; until the crops fail and there is nothing to buy. After they have declined to hear His merciful warning, He will visit them in His wrath and compel obedience to His commands."

"When will the other two floods be due?" asked the reporter.

"The spirits gave me no dates for any of the visitations, but the order in which the floods have come indicate that the others will follow within four years. I get notice but a short time before those events occur, and the announcements make me very sick. I have been in bed ever since the river began to rise, and I feel now like I was going to hear something, and I know it will be a warning about a storm." Calling to her husband, she said: "John, is all the boat well fastened? If all the cables are not out you must put them out and tie them well, for I am certain a storm is coming."

The reporter took his departure, and in a few moments the sun was shining brightly, destroying faith in the predictions. About 6 o'clock in the evening, however, when the

storm came up so suddenly from the south, and the wind began to blow a gale, her predictions were remembered.

A RUN ALONG THE ROARING BEARGRASS.

Years ago, and after the great rise of '47, which had only been previously equaled by that of the memorable '32, when the suspension bridge spanned the Beargrass at Third street—that stream then entering the river at the foot of Fourth street—those looking for a great flood in the Ohio looked to Kentucky river, Rolling Fork, and the "Roaring Beargrass," as it was termed, to give the prospects of a rise. Now our infantile Beargrass has become but a small tributary, and, instead of contributing to our great floods, the mad Ohio has backed its waters up so that the backwater becomes more dangerous than the creek waters, and the inhabitants along that stream more fear the Ohio than the creek. This year the creek along certain portions has been over four feet higher than last year, while the river was but two feet two inches higher. Especially was this the case at the bridge on Payne street, the inlet and outlet to that thriving suburb of our city known as New Jerusalem. This thriving place, however, peopled by some of our most enterprising citizens, but which in the flood of '47 was a perfect wilderness, stands high and dry, and the waters, to reach the grounds there, would have to rise from four to six feet higher than the high mark indicated by the growing year of 1884, and through which now passes the Crescent Hill railway. The rapid growth of this part of our city is evidenced that within less than forty years a mere shanty hid in the woods has grown to a thriving settlement of over 200 residences, several public buildings, a church and school-house. Here in the past year property has advanced 100 per cent., and is still in the upward scale. So much by diversion, that portion of the city having been visited by a reporter.

Adjoining and near this thriving place is the large and extensive Newcomb-Buchanan Distilleries, which have been idle for nearly three years. The damage to these extensive works will be heavier than last year. After the flood of 1883, which did great damage there, the works were placed in perfect order at a heavy cost, with a view to resuming last fall, which was subsequently abandoned. This year the damage to these gigantic works has been much heavier than last, and buildings that were then partially wrecked have been totally destroyed and now lie a mass of ruins in the bed of the creek. It is estimated that to place all of the distilleries referred to above in complete order for work would require an outlay of fully $50,000. This is one of the works of the flood's freak.

There was at one time some danger of the overflow of the Payne-street bridge, but the mighty flood, with all its power, was unable to accomplish this, though a rush was made which rendered the left side of the bridge going out dangerous. Charlie Weible, who has for a long time resided in that vicinity, saw the danger, and at danger to himself, in water two feet deep with the earth still giving way beneath his feet, placed the warning signal, and for the past two nights the signal lights have been placed where he put the first warning of danger.

The damage to the new Main-street bridge has been more destructive than was at first supposed, and it may require the building of a new one. Along this portion of the creek no further damage has been done than that to the pork-houses of Hughes, Taggart & Co. and Fred. Vissman & Son, which can not be determined until a further decline in the waters.

Looking from Baxter avenue to Broadway there is still but a complete sea, the connection track back of O. W. Thomas & Co.'s pork-house still being several feet beneath the water. The damage to this pork-house and that of the O. K. can not be estimated at present.

While there is a prospective advance of property in Jerusalem there should be no additional tax placed upon the same, as the property-owners there will be placed to an additional tax to put the avenues leading to their property in that position that will place them artificially where nature has already placed them.

THE CITY FRONT.

THE DESTRUCTION CAUSED BY LAST NIGHT'S STORM.

The storm of last night added the finishing touch to the destruction on the city front, and the picture is now completed. It is rare, indeed, that such a storm occurs here, and added to the flood, it was doubly terrible. The aspect of affairs in the afternoon led many to believe that the rough weather had passed, at least for a time, and, as a consequence, a number of families over anxious to move back rushed back into their houses, which had been partially abandoned by the water, and came near being caught in the trap. The buildings on Fourth, Fifth and Bullitt streets suffered most. Nearly all of them are fram, and have stood for many years. Their condition, at best would have been unsafe in such a storm, but loosened as they were by the flood, with the foundations washed from under them, they were as mere blocks of wood in the face of the waves. A visit to the river last night was as full of interest as it was of terror to the sufferers. The waves rolled in with such force that they broke several feet upon the shore, and the roaring could be heard for squares.

THE LIFE-SAVERS

were aware what the result would be, and the storm had scarcely commenced before both of their boats were launched and went to the rescue of those who were imprisoned. Even the most hardy of the residents in that quarter seemed terror-stricken, and were only too glad to embrace the opportunity to escape, and were willingly rowed ashore, leaving their houses and furniture without a regret. In an old tenement house on Bullitt street eight families were found, and were taken to a place of safety. A number of volunteer boats aided them in the work, and in a couple of hours there was scarcely a family left. The first evidence of the force of the wind and water was witnessed at the corner of Fourth and Water. The old frame building on the east side next to Creamer's, which is used by the Short-route Company, was lifted clear off the stone pillars upon which it stood, and was dashed into the center of the street, being crushed into a hundred pieces. This gave the water an opportunity to rush back into the alley, which was partially shielded before, and three stables were overturned. Mrs. Graham's house, on the opposite side of the street, was robbed of its roof, and the kitchen was broken away from the rest of the building and

DRIFTED DOWN THE RIVER.

In Bullitt street only one house fell, and that was owned by a man named Gaegen. He had started to move his furniture back into it yesterday, but was prevailed upon by his friends not to do so. A part of his fixtures were in the second story of the house, and were lost. So completely was it wrecked that there was not a piece of it left on the street, and the walls were mashed into splinters. Fifth street, however, seemed to have been singled out as a victim, and suffered more than any other quarter on the river front. Nearly all the families were removed in safety, and William Haurahan was about the only one who remained behind. The house which he occupied was No 124, and a widow lady named Mrs. Mary Collins occupied a room in the building. Haurahan's family consisted of his wife and four children, and all of them made a miraculous escape from death. When the water first began to rise he had discretion enough to move to a place of safety, but was too anxious to get back. Believing that the flood was virtually over, and that no further damage would occur, he moved his family back yesterday. The lower floor was still flooded, so the furniture was placed up-stairs, and they took up their quarters there in the afternoon. When the warning notes of the storm came and

THE WAVES BEGAN TO ROLL

against the side of the house they did not realize their danger. They had just sat down to supper when the final crash came. The first warning they had was when the house began to shake, and the creaking of the timbers showed the great strain they were being subjected to. An instant later and the building rolled over on its side into the water, and the waves began to dash it around at a lively rate. The lights were extinguished in the fall, and everything was dark. In some inconceivable manner all the members of the family escaped being caught in the falling timbers, and were imprisoned in the room, which began to fill rapidly with water. The roar of the waves and the dash of the floating timbers as they struck against the sides of the houses were so loud as to almost drown their voices, and it was some time before those who witnessed the fall of the house could tell that there was any one in it. When the fact became known several boats at once put off from the shore to the rescue. Although the distance was short, they had considerable trouble in reaching the house, as the darkness and the fierceness of the waves rendered the journey exceedingly dangerous. After half an hour's work, all the

HALF DROWNED AND FRIGHTENED INMATES

of the house were rescued and carried to land. Hardly had the sound of the falling of this house died away when a large two-story frame on the other side of the street, owned by John McGinty, followed suit. His family had been moved to shore about half an hour before, and escaped the disaster. Nearly every particle of his household property was lost, and some remnants were washed in on the shore. Two of the buildings adjoining this one, and owned by the Williams heirs, were also carried away. They were both empty, the occupants having moved out some time ago. On nearly every street down the river the scenes were equally as appalling, and none but the most hardy dared to venture out from shore.

THE SAVED.

The following are the names of the families who were moved off Fifth street by the Life-savers during the storm last night:

Nick Adams and wife.
Pat. Lee and wife.
Nick Reddington, wife and four children.
Nick Dacey, wife and three children.
Mrs. Clark and one child.
Mrs. John Davein and three children.
Mrs. McCue and three children.
Teddy Lynden, wife and three children.
Mrs. Connelly.
Mrs. Pat Higgins and three children.
Henry and Willie Christie.

All the above persons were removed from buildings which were in danger of falling at any moment. Miss Mamie Reddington fainted while being moved to the shore in the life-saving boat, and was carried to the house of a friend. This expedition was headed by John Gillooley.

It was impossible to learn anything definite from

SHIPPINGPORT

last night. Not a sign of the houses could be seen from the shore, and it would have been almost certain death to have attempted to row across in a small boat. Occasionally, however, the sound of falling timbers and the beating of the driftwood against the few remaining buildings could be heard above the roar of the water. The coming of another day was anxiously waited and watched for last night by a number of people, who faced the wind and crowded along the shore in vain attempts to catch a glimpse or hear a word from their houses in the water. The light in Capt. Adams' house shone out like a beacon, and was the only sign of life on the whole expanse.

AT PORTLAND

a number of families were caught unawares by the storm, and several narrow escapes occurred, but no one was injured. A score or more of families were moved from the houses on Rudd avenue, and even some of those in the St. Charles Hotel, who have thought themselves so secure, weakened and sent for boats to take them to the shore. One old man, named James Ramsom, who lived at 3,811 Rudd avenue, was found sitting on the roof of his house holding a little child in his arms, which he protected from the wind and snow. Occasionally a wave would break against the structure, causing it to shake and tremble as if about to fall to pieces. He had been sitting in that position for a couple of hours when discovered, and, although he had hallooed himself hoarse, his voice had not been heard. He was removed in a boat and taken to the house of a friend. The houses on Front street are supposed to have suffered severely, although they could not be reached last night. To-day will reveal a terrible picture of destruction, and all that remains to do is to wait.

ALONG THE UPPER OHIO.

Mr. R. S. Withers, of Lexington, Ky., arrived in this city from Cincinnati in a canoe last evening, and registered at the Louisville Hotel, where a COURIER-JOURNAL reporter interviewed him. Mr. Withers in substance said:

"I left Cincinnati Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in my canoe, in a severe rainstorm. The overflowed banks and houses, viewed from an open boat, is novel and picturesque in the extreme. Many isolated houses along the banks of the river have been abandoned by their owners, who are enduring great hardships and exposure, being insufficiently housed and with scanty food. In some respects the condition of things along the river has been exaggerated.

"In some instances it has not been painted strongly enough. At Lawrenceburg there is not a vestige of dry ground. The Big Miami has overflowed its banks, and the main current runs through the center of the town, which looks as though a cyclone had swept through it, houses and debris being piled up in every imaginable shape. In the new division about fifty houses have disappeared, having been swept down stream. I passed the first night at Rising Sun, and paddled down to Madison Monday. To-day I paddled here from Madison. I was struck by the heavy wind off the water-works about sunset, and had a hard time making the city."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

PEOPLE PREPARING TO CLEAN UP—TWO BUSINESS BLOCKS OUT OF WATER—THE STORM LAST NIGHT.

The river had fallen sufficiently yesterday morning to enable some of the residents in certain localities on the outskirts and in high places about the city to wash the mud and debris from their floors. A muddy sediment two or three inches deep settled on the floors and windows of the residences, and in order to get the dirt out work had to be commenced before this became hard. Scrubbing was in order all day, especially along Spring street.

When some people who moved to high places visited their homes yesterday they found the furniture, which they had imagined was above any high-water mark, completely ruined. Beds and clothing, and an infinite number of perishable articles were destroyed in this way. This was the case particularly with those who live in cottage houses.

Persons who do not understand the topography of the city can not understand why all of the houses along Front street are now out of water and the balance of the city still flooded. For instance last night the water had entirely disappeared from the corner of Market and Spring, while at the corner of Walnut and Market, three squares north, the water was six feet deep, and on Ohio and Indiana avenues in about the same proportion. It will take several days yet for the water to run out of these places under the most favorable circumstances.

Last night more than two-thirds of the city was still under water. Up to noon yesterday, although the river fell slowly, the people were contented, feeling that in a couple of days, at least, they would be able to once more set foot upon dry land about their homes. This feeling was dissipated considerably at noon, when a heavy rain set in, continuing until night, when, to make matters worse, a severe wind-storm, added to the rain, made things look desperate in the flooded district. Fences which had been tied to trees, out-houses, stables, doorsteps and other things were swept away in a short time, and by this morning much of it has landed below the falls or in places where it never can be reclaimed. At this hour (9 P. M.) it is impossible to tell how much destruction the storm has done, or how many accidents have resulted, if any; but a later dispatch will be sent, detailing some of the results, if it is possible to get out in a skiff.

The Relief Committee, at a meeting held on Monday night, concluded to cut off supplies for one day, in order to prevent a famine. The drain had been so heavy that the committee saw the necessity of making the rations meager, and therefore no orders were filled yesterday. To-day the commissaries will be opened again. The Commissary on Lower Market street has been closed and removed to Spring street, east side, near Front. The demand was so great on the down town establishment, and the refusal to give aid only when investigated so positive, that at one time the crowd threatened to break in and carry away the stores. Spring street was, therefore, thought to be a safer place. There are many cases where the committee is imposed upon, but humanity urges that those who issue rations to give in doubtful cases, for it is better that the unworthy should receive aid than to let one worthy family suffer. The rations have been very substantial, and in some cases fine, consisting of cooked hams, preserves, canned meats, apple-butter, cheese, crackers, etc. Potatoes, bacon, shoulders, corned-beef, corn-meal and coffee have been given from the start. There are many cases of sickness. Dr. Fouts reported fourteen cases in the Rose-hill school-house yesterday, and asked that the Commissary supply them with something that a sick person could eat. Drs. Graham, McClure and Sheets, of the Board of Health, reported numerous sick persons in the school-houses and public buildings where they visit. Any delicacies that may be sent to the Relief Committee will be reserved for them.

The relief boat from Indianapolis has left a quantity of medicines, and this will be used by the Board of Health. Mr. Eugene Stealey, the Overseer of the Poor in Jeffersonville township, is acting with the Relief Committee, but the expense is borne by the township. He is visiting the flooded district in a skiff and furnishing fuel, which is badly needed. So there is no danger of those who go to the Commissary suffering, only from sickness. As yet only one new case of small-pox has been reported, and it was promptly removed to the pest-house. Franklin, Columbus, Edinburgh and Seymour sent additional aid yesterday. Indianapolis sent a car-load. It will be several weeks yet before people can go to work, and some who are receiving aid won't work. The Relief Committee at its next meeting will probably pass an order forbidding the issuance of supplies to able-bodied men who refuse to help in cleaning the streets.

FLOOD NOTES.

—The flood-gate below the city will be opened to-day to let the back-water out.

—The ferryboats now land at the foot of Spring street. No trips can be made after dark.

Mr. Warwick Buchanan fell into a cellar yesterday while wading on Market street. He managed to swim out.

—The fire department engine will commence pumping out the cellars on Spring street, near Front, to-day.

—The water turned over a truck in Mr. Denis Murphy's store, on Spring street, and ruined a $300 case of goods.

—Dr. V. D. Jackson put all of his furniture on trucks in his residence. The water came up over the trucks and ruined all of it.

—Miss Hensler, living on Maple street, fell into the water on Wall street last evening. She escaped by hanging on to a fence close by.

—Both of the national banks transacted business yesterday, the water having disappeared from the block on which they are located.

—The post-office, which has been over two feet under water, will be moved down stairs to-day from the Citizens' National Bank building.

—The telephone service was invaluable during the high water, and Miss Nona Houston, the agent, was very efficient and prompt in responding to messages.

—The Jeff. railway is carrying supplies here free of charge, and Supt. McKenna has given orders to his employes to be prompt in delivery. This is very clever, indeed.

—Mrs. Radaker, correspondent of the Chicago *News*, was in the city yesterday and took a view of the flooded city. She thought it the biggest item she had seen in many years.

—The flood damaged the floor of St. Augustine's church very considerably. The water came up over the benches. The Presbyterian church was also injured to a great extent.

—Two boys living up town went out from home yesterday afternoon in a flat. When the storm came up last night their parents came down town searching for them, but without success.

—The Howards saved their big Anchor-line steamer now on the ways. A hundred tons of pig iron weighted her down. The firm was also successful in saving all, or nearly all, of their timber and logs; at least none had been lost up to dark last evening.

—Mayor Tarbert and 'Squire Blair, of Brazil, arrived in the city yesterday. They brought twenty-five car-loads of coal and a car of provisions from that city, which were badly needed and gratefully received. Brazil has been kind to Jeffersonville in two floods.

The remains of Miss Mollie Stark have not yet been recovered, though search was made yesterday nearly all day by the police officers and her relatives. The body of Miss Anna Stark has not yet been buried, her mother hoping every hour that the missing daughter will be found.

—If another flood would come along and sweep away those fellows who own skiffs and charge exorbitant fees, it would be a good job, indeed. Some of them charged men $2 to convey a passenger two blocks. Others were very reasonable in their charges, and a number refused to accept any compensation.

NEW ALBANY.

A REVIEW OF THE GENERAL SITUATION IN THE FLOODED DISTRICTS.

The river fell 11 inches Monday night, and up to last evening had fallen over 4 feet since the decline. The heavy rains of yesterday were not favorable for a rapid decline. Should the rain continue and prevail up the river a second rise will ensue. This would be a greater calamity than before should the rise come up to the late marks.

CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Relief Committee as organized is as follows:

W. C. DePauw, President.
J. J. Richards, Vice President.
J. J. Brown, Treasurer.
Jcnt Peters, Secretary.
A. Dowling, Corresponding Secretary.
M. M. Hurley, Chief Commissary.
First ward—M. A. Weir, Fred. Ailer.
Second ward—Dr. E. Newland, B. F. Cline.
Third ward—G. C. Cannon, James Johnson.
Fourth ward—M. McDonald, J. W. Hartley.
Fifth ward—P. R. Stoy, Wm. Merker.
Sixth ward—I. C. Woodruff, Josiah Pratt.

The committee at its meeting Monday night resolved that all persons compelled to remove by the flood, and those out of employment by reason of the flood, were entitled to aid. It was also ordered that any one attempting fraud should not be allowed to draw provisions thereafter.

Chief Commissary Hurley has established supply depots as follows:

For the First and Second wards—Washington engine-house.

Third and Fourth wards—Sanderson engine-house.

Fifth and Sixth wards—Hoosier engine-house.

All orders for supplies must be signed by both committeemen before they will be issued.

The wood supply depots were opened yesterday morning at the engine-houses, and were placed in charge of competent committees. The central depot is ably manned, with Henry Chambers chief clerk, and Rufus Reeves in charge of the distribution of the supplies to the people on the bottoms below the city.

HON. W. C. DEPAUW'S WORK.

In addition to the statement of the Executive Committee, sent to the Associated Press for publication, Hon. W. C. DePauw, immediately after consenting to serve as President of the Citizens' Relief Committee, sent forty telegrams to friends in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other large cities, as follows:

NEW ALBANY, Feb. 18, 1884.—The distress here from the flood is widespread, the destruction of property vast, and the wants of our poor people far beyond our city and county aid and local contributions. Any money given to our people will be thankfully received and conscientiously dispensed.
W. C. DEPAUW,
Chairman Citizens' Relief Committee.

In a few hours a response was received from Dayton, Ohio, as follows:

W. C. DePauw, Chairman: Will send you $500 to-morrow.
HENRY C. LOWE,
Secretary Dayton Relief Committee.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW ALBANY—The Citizens' Relief Committee unanimously ordered that all clothing and shoes on hand, and that may be received for flood sufferers, be placed in the hands of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and other ladies that may be willing to aid them, for distribution: that said ladies be requested to appoint two committees or more of ladies in each ward to go from house to house and make a thorough canvass, soliciting donations of clothes, shoes, etc., to be given to the poor and needy flood sufferers. Therefore, all ladies willing to enlist in the good work will please meet at the W. C. T. Union rooms, corner of Pearl and Main streets, Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. C. DEPAUW,
President Citizens' Relief Com.

K. OF H. AID.

The Grand Lodge of K. of H. of Wisconsin sends $100; Mt. Pleasant, Penn., Lodge 2,280, K. of H., sends $5; Goodwill Lodge 520, Terre Haute, $10; Lagrange Lodge 1,418 sends $5; Thomas J. Tuley, Logansport, $5; George Godfrey, Milwaukee, $5. W. B. Godfrey, Grand Treasurer K. of H. of Indiana, received the above, to be disbursed for sufferers.

FLOOD NOTES.

—The McHarry did not make her excursion trip yesterday.

—A car-load of provisions from Covington, Ind., was received yesterday.

—About 2,600 rations were issued Monday, and nearly as many yesterday.

—F. M. Carr, of Gosport, sent the Mayor a check for $60 for the flood sufferers.

—Force & Co. were shipping bent-wood work from their flooded factory yesterday.

—The people of West Union are able to reach the city dry shod by the State-street pike.

—More supplies were received by railroad yesterday. The supply on hand at present is limited.

—Hopkins' tannery on Cherry street was not greatly damaged by the flood. It lost 12 cords of tanbark and a quantity of tan liquor. The firm has resumed operations.

—The water will be off the tracks of the J., M. and I. R. R., between this city and Louisville, to-day, and repairs will be in order. The road may not be able to run trains for several days.

LOCAL RELIEF.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A MAN IN CHARGE OF SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE PEOPLE.

Esquire Wm. Hardin preferred a serious charge at the Mayor's office yesterday, which certainly demands serious attention. He states that Esquire Ed. Randolph, of Valley Statian, has been selling and otherwise disposing of the provisions sent to him for the relief of the flood sufferers in his locality. The bacon, or at least a part of it, he alleged Randolph sold for 12½ cents a pound, and other articles were distributed among the hands in his employ. 'Squire Randolph was intrusted with the distribution of relief supplies for county sufferers by Judge W. B. Hoke. 'Squire Hardin called in person on Maj. Womack to make the complaint, but the matter being entirely out of the province of the city authorities no action was taken in the matter.

THE WORK AT THE RELIEF STATION.

The Central Relief Station, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, was taken in charge of yesterday by the Board of Trade Relief Committee, who work in connection with the gentlemen who organized the station. Col. Savage still has charge of the distribution of the supplies, and Col. Wm. Phillips, of the Turf Exchange, acts as secretary. Every order presented by the flood-sufferers is registered, with the name and residence of the bearer, the number in the family, etc. Each family is then supplied with a ticket, signed by the secretary, which is good for a week. The number of the days are stamped on one side, and whenever the ticket is presented the number corresponding to the day is punched out, so there can be no imposition. The large majority of the orders sent in are signed by one of the ladies of the Flower Mission showing the amount of work which they do. Rations for more than a thousand were distributed yesterday, and several contributions were received.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY THE MAYOR.

The following contributions were received by Mayor Jacob:

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—*Charles D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville:* Draw on Charles M. Fry, Treasurer of the Advisory Committee of the Bank of New York, for $1,500, to be distributed among the towns in Kentucky, on the Ohio river. We have already sent Covington, Newport and Maysville $500 each, and Caseyville, Uniontown and Dayton $250 each. A. WAKEMAN,
Secretary of Committee.

THE AID OF A FRIEND.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—*To the Hon. Charles D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville, Ky.:* Inclosed please find $10, which amount please use in behalf of the flood sufferers. A small amount in comparison to the suffering, yet hope it may do some good. Please dispose of the money as you think best. Most respectfully, A FRIEND.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The following letter from Bishop McCloskey explains itself:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18, 1884.—*The Hon. Chas. D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville*—Dear Sir: Inclosed please find a check for $1,604 28 for the flood sufferers, and believe me, with deep sympathy for you in your illness, yours very truly,
WM. GEO. MCCLOSKEY,
Bishop of Louisville.

The sources from which the above sum was derived are as follows:

Cathedral of the Assumption	$283 98
St. Boniface, Green street	246 00
St. Patrick's	184 45
St. Martin's	148 45
St. Louis Bertrand's	100 25
St. John's	94 90
St. Bridget's	91 15
St. Michael's	80 50
St. Anthony's	76 00
Sacred Heart's	62 00
St. Mary's, Eighth street	60 00
St. Peter's, Eighteenth and Southgate	55 00
St. Vincent de Paul's	42 00
St. Cecilia's	40 00
St. Columbia's	22 60
St. Augustin's (colored)	16 00
Donated by the *Glaubens Bote*	1 00
Total	$1,604 28

The Church of Our Lady, Portland, was entirely under water, and could have no collection; St. Joseph's congregation was pretty well flooded, and had no collection.

W. H. Newman & Co. sent $25 to Mayor Jacob yesterday afternoon, and a lady in Horse Cave sent $1.

THE THANKS OF NEWPORT.

The following acknowledgment of the receipt of assistance was received:

NEWPORT, KY., Feb. 16, 1884.—*Mr. Charles D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville, Ky.*—Dear Sir: The Relief Committee of this city hereby acknowledge the receipt of your contribution of $500 for the relief of our suffering people, and most heartily thank you for your remembrance in our days of dire calamity. LOUIS CONSTANS,
Assistant Secretary.

BOARD OF TRADE AND CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Randolf Brandt, New York City	$7 00
Ben and Louis Nahm	10 00
Society of Help Third Christian church	5 00
White, Green & Huffaker	100 00
Lint & Braman, New York City	25 00
Christ church	180 00
Green-street (Colored) Christian Mission	1 50
St. Andrew's church, additional	25 00
Warren Memorial church	57 00
St. John's Episcopal church	16 25
Walnut-street M. E. church	44 00
Ethel and Blanch Dorland	5 00
St. Paul's church, additional	10 00
A. S. Walker, Franklin, Ky., additional	67 50
Galt House Ball, second installment	500 00

APPEALS FOR HELP.

A committee waited on the Board of Trade and Citizens' Relief Committee from Orell and Valley Stations, stating that there were a number of people living there who could not get supplies on account of the flood. The Board of Trade and Citizens' Relief Committee ordered 500 rations to be sent to these people.

THE WORK OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

[*To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.*]

Twelve hundred families, numbering 5,200 persons of all ages, are now receiving 4,600 rations a day. The ration is liberal in amount and of excellent quality.

The members of the Relief Committee in charge of the different stations require that each applicant shall be identified. In the case of actual flood sufferers it is easily done, as men are in attendance who know every family residing in the flooded district.

Another class of sufferers were those who have been thrown out of work by the stoppage of manufactories, etc. They are treated with the same consideration as those whose homes are actually in the water, and it is by no means a difficult task for any person who needs relief to find some one who can vouch for him. Therefore, "An Old Man" who saw, as he states in your paper to-day, "seven women in a few moments leaving the supply store on Jefferson street with empty baskets," must not suppose that their case was hopeless or even difficult, if there was a single person who could identify them as sufferers. All applying at stations are not flood sufferers nor deserving of relief. With every precaution, it is not possible to avoid some imposition. The relief is being afforded systematically and timely, and there is no one suffering to-day, for want of food, in the city of Louisville. The ladies of the city are actively engaged in ministering to the sick. Money has been given to the "Flower Mission," "Sadd Mission," "Ladies' Relief Society" and some individuals expressly for the sick. Several physicians have volunteered their services, and a number of druggists are filling prescriptions without charge. Hence it is apparent that the present wants of the poor are being supplied as fully as is possible under existing circumstances, and the generous people of the city have liberally contributed all that has been required, and will doubtless continue to do so as long as help is needed. A few persons object to the whole relief system, thinking, perhaps, that it would be better to let the poor shift for themselves, lest the relief may encourage pauperism. Some make this an excuse for withholding contributions. Let them take a trip around the city, where these poor people are huddled together for shelter, whole families (the most fortunate) in a single room, hundreds, in cooper shops, out-houses, slaughter-houses and other comfortless buildings; come to the relief stations and witness the wretchedness of the people; come in contact with the sick and those from their bedsides, listen to their stories of loss and suffering, and no excuse can justify the prosperous man or woman from withholding a helping hand in this charitable work. A few persons would throw the care of our poor upon the benevolent of other places. Louisville will never ask for charity, nor does she need it while there are prosperous, warm-hearted people within her limits. All along the Ohio river, beyond the cities where the wealthy reside, there are tens of thousands of sufferers, and in their behalf we may rightly appeal to the whole country, so long as we are discharging the duty we owe to our own poor. Money will be furnished to the Board of Trade and Citizens' Relief Committee by our people as long as the need of relief continues. As to what shall be done for the people who have lost houses or other property by the flood, it is difficult to answer. If the property is to be restored to its former condition, or the owners reimbursed for losses sustained, surely we must ask our city authorities or the State to appropriate money for that purpose. It is in no sense the duty of individuals. While there are doubtless many persons living on the Point, who own their little homes and can ill-afford to stand the loss, it is true also that the bulk of the property belongs to persons who are able to stand it, and must stand it like any other misfortune. But might it not be perfectly proper for the Council to appropriate a sum of money equal to the amount of the taxes levied on this flooded property for the year 1884, and to distribute it among the owners of this property? That would simply amount to remitting their taxes for this year; and, in view of all the facts, is it not just that they should be remitted?

The Relief Committee will continue its labors, and exert every effort to relieve the suffering until work is resumed in the manufactories and the waters permit the people to occupy their former homes. RELIEF.

FEDERAL AID.

OFFICIAL REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

The following is the official report made by Maj. E. B. Kirk, the officer in command of the steamer Mattie Hays. It was received by Gen. Saxton yesterday afternoon, and shows just what work has been done by the Government between this city and Evansville:

CANNELTON, IND., Feb. 16, 1884.—*Col. R. Saxton, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A., Louisville, Ky.*—Sir: I have the honor to report that we left Louisville at 11:45 A. M., on the 15th inst., with the Government relief boat Mattie Hays. Made the first stop at Bridgeport at 1:10 P. M., nine miles from Louisville; found on inquiry that there was no one needing assistance. Next stop was made at West Point, eleven miles from Bridgeport, at 2:30 P. M., issued three days rations for 200 persons; this town can get along without further assistance; left at 3:30 P. M., passed Brandenburg, Ky., without stopping, at 5 P. M., as most of the town was high and dry. Arrived at Mauckport, Ind., at 5:20 P. M., inhabitants about 300, the town principally under water, issued 1,000 rations to relieve immediate wants; this place should have additional assistance without delay. Laid here over night; got off at 6 A. M., February 16; arrived at New Amsterdam, eight miles, at 7 A. M.; inhabitants about 250; thirty-eight houses under water; issued 600 rations; this town could get along without further assistance, but will have a hard time. Arrived at Leavenworth, Ind., ten miles, at 8:30 A. M.; population about 1,000; only six houses out of water; issued 2,400 rations, which came very acceptable, as there are at least 500 in needy circumstances. This town is in most needy condition of any we have seen, and should have additional aid without delay. Departed from Wolf Creek, Ky., at 9:15 A. M., about 100 inhabitants; mostly under water, issued 400 rations; will not need more. Arrived at Alton, Ind., at 11:45 A. M., town entirely under water; number of inhabitants about 500; issued 600 rations; should receive further assistance. Rono, Ind., 5 miles from Alton, did not stop, as there were only two or three houses flooded. Stopped at Concordia, Ky., at 12 noon, four miles from Rono; issued 600 rations; about 200 inhabitants in town, only seven houses not flooded. This town should receive more help and that soon. Arrived at Derby, Ind., six miles from Concordia, at 1 P. M.; Mr. Mitchell, a prominent citizen, came aboard and said there was no suffering and could get along without help at present; only has about 100 inhabitants. Landed at Rome, Ind., eight miles distant, at 1:30 P. M.; about 250 inhabitants; issued 400 rations; a portion of the town under water, but is not in a very bad condition and could get along without more help. Stephensport, Ky., opposite Rome, has 300 inhabitants and is partly under water; issued 400 rations, and should have more assistance on our return. Arrived at Cloverport, Ky., ten miles from Rome, at 3:30 P. M.; 1,500 inhabitants, part of the town flooded, about 250 needing rations and issued 500. Tobinsport, Ind., opposite, a small town, under water, issued 800 rations, and think this will be sufficient for them to get through. At Sterrett's bottom, between Cloverport and Hawesville, issued 400 rations to be distributed along the bottom; will not require more. Hawesville, Ky., ten miles from Cloverport, about 1,500 inhabitants, at least four-fifths of the town under water, 500 to 700 out of employment and in need of subsistence. Issued to the Mayor and Council 4,000 rations for distribution to the most needy; have promised more on our return if possible. Laid over night here.

FEBRUARY 17.—Dropped across the river to Cannelton, Ind. Not in very bad condition, but needed some assistance; issued 1,000 rations. Arrived at Tell City at 7:15 A. M.; town flooded, 100 families needing assistance; issued 4,000 rations; should have more soon. Maxville, Ind., adjoining Troy, all under water, about 75 needing assistance; issued 400 rations to Maxville and 200 for Troy. Grand View, Ind., about 800 inhabitants, almost the whole town under water, 500 in and near the town in want: issued 3,000 rations and sent 200 rations to Blackford Bottom, opposite, for families in distress. Arrived at Rockport at 12:30 P. M.; received your telegram of the 16th. We had a conference with the Relief Committee, and after getting all the information possible decided to issue 6,000 rations for distribution in the town and along overflowed bottoms up and down the river in the county; also issued to committee 1,000 rations for distribution to destitutes on the Kentucky side opposite Rockport. After conferring with the committee they decided that no clothing would be required, as they would supply that with the money sent them by the Secretary of War. We shall probably have 25,000 rations on hand when we reach Shawneetown. I would suggest that we be authorized to purchase an additional amount at Evansville for the return trip, to enable us to give the most needy additional supplies, as the small quantities we have issued on the down trip will be exhausted by the time we return. This report is made in great hurry, and may not be as full as you wish, but hope that it will give you a good idea of the situation, and what we have done. I shall expect to hear from you at Evansville on our return. Very respectfully, your obd't. serv't,
E. B. KIRK, Major and Q. M., U. S. A.

UP THE RIVER.

The United States relief boat Reindeer, which left here last Saturday morning on a trip up the river to Madison to distribute food to the flood sufferers, returned yesterday. A large supply of provisions was left by the boat at every landing between this city and Madison. The gentlemen in charge of the boat report the destruction all along the river as having been great. Nearly every town has been flooded and a large number of houses swept away, while the water at some points extends out into the country for miles. At Madison, Indiana, the supplies were transferred to the Mayor of the city, and at other places to committees. About twenty landings and scattering houses were visited. The crew sent from the Life-saving Station, consisting of Capt. John Gillooley, George Frazer and Joe Tapp, rendered valuable assistance, as it was necessary in a number of instances to send food to a number of persons who lived in houses situated on remote creeks, and in places that could not be reached by the steam boat. Utica, Ind., Bull Creek, Ind., and Milton, Ky., are the places that have suffered most. These towns are entirely submerged, and the provisions were sent none too soon.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official report made to Gen. Rufus Saxton by Mr. Waldemar Wulff, who was in charge of the boat for the Government:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 19, 1884.—*Gen. Rufus Saxton, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A., Louisville, Ky.*—General: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your instructions of the 15th inst., I proceeded, on the morning of the 16th, in charge of the United States relief boat "Reindeer," loaded with 50,000 rations intended for flood sufferers, to points on the river between here and Madison, Ind.

On the trip up I distributed five days' rations at points from Utica, Ind., to Westport, Ky., and ten days' rations at points from that place to Madison, Ind., where I transferred 30,000 rations on the request of the Mayor. This is intended for a ten days' supply.

On the return trip I supplied five days more rations at points between Westport, Ky., to Utica, Ind., where I left the balance of the stores, about 10,000 rations, which will last that town and the immediate vicinity for about 25 days.

I inclose herewith a detailed statement of rations supplied at each point where relief was necessary. About 20 landings and scattering houses were hailed where no assistance was wanted. The people along the river to Madison are now supplied with rations for ten days from yesterday.

At Madison I took the receipt of the Mayor; in every other case I took the receipt of the Chairman of the Relief Committee for the supplies turned over to them.

The people along the river bank were delighted to see us, and received the bountiful supplies sent them by the Government with gratitude. In my judgment, no assistance in the way of food will be required for about ten days. Clothing was not called for but in very few instances.

Capt. Irwin Dugan, of the steamer Reindeer, has done everything in his power to make the expedition a success.

The current in the river was found to be a great deal stronger than expected, and in order to more speedily accomplish the object of our mission Capt. Dugan engaged another towboat, the "Bob Connell," to push us up the river. This action of Capt. Dugan saved us about 48 hours' time, and I respectfully request that the action of Capt. Dugan be approved. Every facility was given by him and the crews for making the different landings and unloading the stores. The crew from the Louisville Life-saving Station gave the most valuable assistance in sending relief to remote places on creeks and scattering houses on the river bank which could not have been reached without them.

We returned to Louisville at 12 o'clock to-day. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WALDEMAR WULFF.

STATEMENT OF RATIONS SUPPLIED

at points on the Ohio river from Louisville, Ky., to Madison, Ind., by the United States relief boat Reindeer:

Utica, Ind., 2,500 rations.
Harrod's Creek, Ky., 250 rations.
Charlestown Landing, Ind., 300 rations.
Bull Creek, Ind., 500 rations.
Mead's Landing, Ind., 100 rations.
Bowyer's Landing, Ky., 100 rations.
Westport, Ky., 500 rations.
Gooduse, Ky., 40 rations.
Phillip's Branch, Ky., 100 rations.
Hofford's Landing, Ind., 30 rations.
Abbott's Lower Landing, Ind., 300 rations.
Wild's Landing, Ky., 300 rations.
Milton, Ky., 3,000 rations.
Madison, Ind., 30,000 rations.
Westport, Ky., 500 rations.
Owen's Creek, Ky., 150 rations.
Bull Creek, Ind., 500 rations.
Work's Landing, Ind., 1 barrel flour.
Charlestown Landing, Ind., 300 rations
Harrod's Creek, Ky., 500 rations.
Utica, Ind., 10,000 rations.
Total, 50,000 rations.

THE THANKS OF UTICA.

The following letter was written by a committee of gentlemen at Utica, Ind.:

UTICA, Feb. 16, 1884.—*Gen. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A.:* The people of Utica were indeed glad to see the Reindeer approach their little town this afternoon, and when she drew up at the upper part of town every person who could command a skiff or boat went out to see what relief had arrived.

Capt. Dugan, commander of the boat, met the committee and conducted them to the cabin, where they met Mr. W. Wulff, who had charge of the supplies furnished by the Government, who at once began the distribution of supplies for the hungry (2,500 rations).

Our little town showed a sad and forlorn condition. Out of 125 houses 96 are in water, most of them almost entirely submerged. Our schools have been suspended, and the school building is now occupied by 105 persons; one of the four churches is left out of the water, and is occupied by 50 persons. The parsonage is occupied by 15, and all the residences out of the water are occupied by from three to five families. Besides a number of families have been compelled to remove to the country.

Dr. L. L. Williams reports thirty who are on the sick list. The damage to our town will reach $10,000. The men employed at the Lime-works, 75 in number, are out of employment, and will be for quite a while yet.

A great deal of suffering was relieved this afternoon by the committee, as they issued 528 rations to the sufferers.

The people of Utica will ever remember the kindness they received at the hands of the officers in charge of the Reindeer.
J. G. CHAMBERS,
L. A. CANTER,
L. L. WILLIAMS, M. D.
J. J. OGDEN,
T. J. BRENDELL.

STORY OF THE STORM.

TELLING WHAT THE WATERS HAVE DONE FOR ASHLAND AND CATLETTSBURG.

[*Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.*]

ON BOARD THE "STORM," ABOVE CATLETTSBURG, Feb. 17.—As an eye-witness of the ravages of the flood from Ashland along the Ohio valley to this point, I can give the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL some idea of the situation as the waters begin to subside. There are in our party Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of Frankfort; Senator Attila Cox, of Owen; Judge Thompson and Col. Jno. G. Roach, of Louisville; Hon. H. D. McHenry, of the National Democratic Committee, and G. V. Triplett, of Owensboro. Our sleeper to Washington could get no further than Ashland, necessitating a transfer by boat to Huntington. The water is still over the track at many points, and reconstruction trains at work. Hence the delay in through travel will be slight.

I am inclined to think that the reports of the devastation at Ashland have been somewhat exaggerated, although the picture presented along the river front is one of desolation. The water reached a height of about 4 feet on the first floor of the hotel at Ashland, and I would judge had reached about the same height in most of the adjoining houses. Rubbish, driftwood and debris strew the streets, and a moist, clammy air seems to hover about the entire place. Evidences of actual damage, however, are not visible, save as a stray shanty or piece of fencing has been dislodged or washed away. I saw little indication of actual suffering or distress among the few inhabitants visible, and was informed that beyond a temporary inconvenience there had been far less damage there than reported in some of the press accounts.

At Catlettsburg the scene is different. A bird's-eye view of the city from the river is not a very prepossessing one. The water has fallen at least ten feet at this point, and is still on the first floor of the hotel and all the houses along the river front. Day before yesterday it was in the second story of the houses. Far up the streets we could see people in boats moving plunder, disappearing in and out of alley-ways and landing at the windows and front doors. There were evidences of suffering and loss of property on all sides. Even the residences and tenement houses on the hills and high places seemed to wear a desolate look.

In the submerged portion of the city the scene can better be imagined than described. Hay-stacks, drift, lumber, trees and logs are indiscriminately piled about and lodged among the houses. At one point a number of people were seen wading about in the water up to their waists. Our boat put off a large lot of bread and groceries at the wharf for the sufferers.

By to-night or to-morrow the water will have receded from the town, and then the extent of the damage will be even more apparent than at present. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the people seem reconciled to their lot, and even a grim sort of humor hangs over the faces of some of the crowd who gathered at the wharf. They are evidently not pessimists, these sturdy dwellers along the Ohio, and will look at all misfortune with a philosophic eye.

AT CINCINNATI.

THE RIVER, NOT SATISFIED WITH THE DAMAGE WROUGHT, BEGINS RISING AGAIN.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—It commenced raining hard here this afternoon, and is still raining. Reports from points up the river are that rain has fallen there. After falling to 59 feet 9½ inches, the river has commenced rising again, and rose a quarter of an inch between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M.

THE LOWER OHIO.

THE RIVER FALLING SLOWLY AND THE WEATHER WINDY AND COLD.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 19.—There is not much change in the river. It is falling very slowly. A terrible wind-storm raged all afternoon, and is still blowing a gale. There came up at 3 P. M. almost a hurricane from the northwest. Not much damage to shipping was done here, but there are fears that the news from the submerged districts to-morrow will report much loss of life from the drowning of those still in the second-story of their submerged houses. It is growing very cold and snowing, with no signs of the wind abating. Relief boats will patrol up and down the river as early as they can start in the morning to relieve the suffering and learn of the disasters.

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—The river at noon was 51 feet 2 inches, one foot below the high-water of 1883, and still rising slowly. It was raining this morning. It is thought the river will come to a stand Thursday. The levees are in fine condition, and the river will have to raise 3 feet now to reach the top.

The river at 7 this evening was 51 feet 4 inches and rising slowly. A heavy rain fell this afternoon, accompanied by a gale of wind. It is still blowing hard from the northwest, which will prove a severe strain upon the new levee here. A force of men is watching and placing sand bags in the washed places and everything is done possible to keep the levees intact. The levee at Mound City still holds. Bulkheads are being built and sand-bags placed over threatened places. The river still lacks nearly a foot of last year's stage.

AT OWENSBORO.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

OWENSBORO, KY., Feb. 19.—The water, after reaching a height a few inches beyond the rise of last year, has come to a stand, but Owensboro stands fully five feet above the flood, and not a family has been disturbed, not an industry hindered, and not a dollar lost by any of the business men of the city by reason of the flood. We are raising relief funds.

THE RELIEF WORK.

GEN. BECKWITH'S REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WORK IN AIDING THE SUFFERING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Secretary of War continues to receive numerous telegrams showing satisfactory progress in the work of relief to the flood sufferers along the Ohio river and its tributaries. A telegram to-day from Gen. Beckwith, Cincinnati, says, among other things:

"To-day, from Wheeling to Cairo, along both banks, there is not a man, woman or child that pines for food." The general tenor of the telegrams is that the supplies already distributed are amply sufficient to meet all present needs. The Secretary has authorized Gen. Beckwith to make use of 268 hospital tents at Jeffersonville for furnishing shelter to the inhabitants of the flooded districts whose homes have been washed away. He has also been notified that there are 2,000 second-hand tents at Philadelphia which may be utilized for the same purpose. There is yet unexpended $100,000 of the $500,000 appropriated.

COME UP WITH YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—The following call has been issued by President Russell, of the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, whose headquarters are in this city:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MARINE ENGINEERS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION—*Brothers:* Among the sufferers from high water in the Ohio are many marine engineers, members of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and while we may not be able to discover them individually your aid can be received if forwarded to the managers of the relief fund. Therefore, it is my request and desire that the various associations, either collectively or individually, contribute as liberally as possible toward relieving their distressed brethren residing in the flooded districts.
W. E. RUSSELL, President.

NEW ENGLAND AID.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The fund for the relief of the Western sufferers is $5,000. The smaller towns in New England are contributing generously.

The *Herald's* Hartford special says the House of Representatives rejected the resolution appropriating $5,000 for the sufferers by the Western floods as being without authority or precedent.

LOOKING FOR SUFFERERS.

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 19.—Lieut. Garlington, U. S. A., left to-day for points down the river to ascertain what relief should be afforded to the flood sufferers. It has been agreed to expend $4,000 additional here, which it is believed will enable the committee to dispense with further aid from other sources.

RELIEF NOTES.

—Two thousand dollars have been raised at Norfolk, Va., for the Ohio valley sufferers.

—The Mayor of New York has received nearly $10,000 for the flood sufferers.

BISMARCK'S ACTION.

The Editor of a German Paper in New York Gives His Opinion About It.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, in speaking to-day of Bismarck's action in regard to the Lasker resolutions, said:

"I think Bismarck has made a great mistake. He will probably fall back on some technicality when he realizes the effect of his action. He has never been friendly to the United States, but this action was unworthy of a statesman and diplomat. I should not be surprised if it turned out that Minister Sargent may have transmitted the resolution in a manner offensive to Bismarck, and Bismarck is under the mistaken impression that Sargent, instead of communicating the action of the German authorities on the pork question directly to the Secretary of State, first gave it to the newspapers and the criticisms regarding the subject incensed Bismarck not only against Sargent, but against Americans in general. It is possible he may have been actuated in the recent case by the expectation that retaliatory measures might be taken by this country for the attack on American pork."

FAILED TO ARRIVE.

The Frisia, With the Bodies of the Jeannette Victims, Delayed By the Ice.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The steamship Frisia, with the bodies of the Jeannette victims on board, was expected to-day, but will probably be delayed at least two days. The Wieland, which left Hamburg three days before the Frisia, arrived here this morning. She experienced a terrible passage, encountering heavy winds, hail, fog and icefields.

An iceberg 200 feet high bore down on her on the morning of the 14th, and a collision was barely avoided. The course of the vessel was changed on the 15th because of icefields.

Capt. Hebic says: "For over five days the vessel did not make more than half the usual run. The Frisia has encountered the same sort of weather we had."

Preparations have been completed for the reception of the bodies. Over 70 military, naval and civic organizations will take part in the funeral procession. Many buildings along the route of the procession will be draped, and there will be general suspension of business.

Fifty-four Murders Eighty-three.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19.—In Hainet county Daniel Lucas, aged fifty-four years, killed Wm. Williams, aged eighty-three. Williams had reproached Lucas about a bridle which the son of the latter had borrowed, when Lucas offered to pay for it. Williams struck Lucas, declaring that he was only upholding his son's rascality. Lucas thereupon struck Williams across the head with a heavy instrument and cracked his skull, from the effects of which he died.

Will Make a Desperate Fight.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—The proceedings for the extradition of Lee, of Cincinnati, have been adjourned. Duhme, of the firm employing Lee, testified under cross-examination that others besides Lee had access to the checks, and he did not know as a matter of fact that Lee committed the forgeries charged. Lee states he will carry the case to the Privy Council of England, if necessary.

Struck By a Train.

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 19.—This morning a passenger train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, at Bridgeport, O., ran into a hand-car full of trackmen. The following were seriously hurt: John Martin, probably fatally; Patrick McDonough, John T. McDonough, all residents of West Wheeling.

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The Men Who Assume As Exclusive Privileges That the Law Does Not Give Them, Taken To Task.

PRIVILEGES OF PLAYWRIGHTS.

[*Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Mr. Oily Carte, peddler in chief to Messrs. Gilbert & Sullivan, has cabled a letter to the *Herald* in reference to the new comic opera of the "Princess Ida." He glorifies its success in London, prophecies a great triumph for it in New York, and then proceeds to threaten all persons who may be disposed to play this opera in America without his gracious permission.

To these people on evil designs intent does Mr. Carte apply the terms "thieves" and "pirates." Mr. Carte is no fool; he is the son of Bounce by Old-fashioned Impudence. He is small in inches, but gigantic in assumption. He is also a magnificent specimen of the class of Englishmen connected with the drama who, on landing in America, take possession of the country in the name of John Brown and Queen Victoria, as Columbus claimed the New World for Ferdinand and Isabella. He and French, another peddler of other people's brains, together with some half a dozen equally "truly good" "proprietors" of imported literature, have contrived, by the aid of unscrupulous lawyers and venal judges, to set up certain shadowy fictions which have obtained all the force of statute law, and which have established for their use and benefit a counterfeit, but effective, international copyright law. In fact, the monks in the reign of Edward III. showed no greater astuteness in working round the statistics of Mortmain than these cunning fellows have in setting up laws of their own. They have reduced their game to such a point that all they have to do at present, when their rotten rights are attacked, is to go into a court and bawl for an injunction, which they invariably get, and which they generally contrive to make perpetual.

Now the whole question lies in the smallest of nut-shells. Authors' rights spring from statutory law altogether; under the common law they have none. These rights, embraced in what is known as the copyright law, give the author the exclusive right to publish his own productions. The inventor of a new and useful machine, or other thing, obtains through the medium of the Patent Office the protection of the Government for a limited period, in the exclusive right to make and vend his invention. A foreigner may take out a patent in this country, but a foreigner can not obtain a copyright for his book, play, opera, etc. This is unreasonable and unjust, but it is the law. Therefore, the Judge who has decided that a foreigner may by a trick and a plausible claim to protection of property under the common law enjoy the full benefit of a copyright which the statute law denies him, is either a rogue or a fool, and in either case is not fit to sit on the bench. Oily Carte and his kind enjoy a temporary triumph. Some day when one of their impertinent assumptions is well contested and the case properly presented before the U. S. Court, the cobwebs will be all swept away and the foreigner be compelled to accept the status the law has already established for him. I should like to see some American Oily Carte walk into an English court and bawl aloud for an injunction against an English manager—some "thief" and "pirate" who had taken his play. The Judge would inform this much-wronged individual that English law did not regard his production as property.

CORPORATION CONTRACTS.

But, after all, probably the English author has not much more assurance in setting up his own law in this country than certain American corporations show in disregarding their liabilities to the public. A well-known jurist of this city facetiously declared that fire insurance companies needed only one more clause in their policies, and that was "provided that this company shall not be held liable under any circumstances." It has always been a matter of public belief that the duties and responsibilities of common carriers were fixed by law, and I have a faint and far-away recollection of Mr. Justice Blackburn having had something to say about it. The modern express company calls its way-bill a contract, and rises above the law with all the arrogance of Charles I. until pulled violently down. But the most audacious act, and which for coolness would make an iceberg shiver, is the printed notice on the Western Union blanks that the company will send a message to a given point for twenty-five cents, but won't promise that it will arrive unless they receive 50 per cent. additional to the regular charge. I was very glad to read a decision by a Georgia Judge, I think, the other day, to the effect that it was obligatory on the Western Union to perform its promise to send a message after it was paid for, even if it compelled them to have the message repeated back at their own expense.

There is a great deal of speculation over the Metropolitan Opera-house and its future manager. It is asserted that Mr. Abbey is to continue the management of the place, and this confident assertion is as positively denied. No one cares, I fancy. The popularity or unpopularity of a manager has but little effect on the receipts of the box-office. No one keeps away from a great attraction because he hates a manager, and no one goes to a poor one because he loves him. The Opera-house cost an absurd amount of money—nearly $2,000,000. The itemized accounts will make a practical theater buildergrin from ear to ear. For stage-rigging loft and paint bridge there were expended over $28,000, a sum for which McElfatrick will undertake to build a whole theater complete, with the curtain ready to go up—one that would seat 1,500 people.

For scenery, costumes, properties and music the sum of $142,000 was expended. The bare walls of the theater with the plastering and tiling made up a little bill of $400,000! Bricks must have been $100 a thousand laid in the walls and plastering $5 a square yard. The company at the end of the year estimate the needed amount of $34,200 for carpets and decorations. It is short $238,478. The stockholders are called upon to put up $3,500 apiece, and I believe are willing to do it. These gay and reckless young fellows have still an eye to the main chance, and always keep that eye wide open in search of a wandering dollar. They are of the race who would make the funeral baked meats serve for the wedding breakfast. One of them said: "My box costs me $30 a night. I rarely attend more than one night in a week. I have received for the use of the box for each of the other two nights in the week $60, that leaves me $90 profit and my one night of opera every week." This gentleman probably spends the off nights in selling speculators' tickets in front of the Opera-house or some one of the theaters. It is quite impossible to make a place of amusement costing $2,000,000 pay. And yet there are plenty of the Curtins breed ready to throw themselves into the yawning gulf, and expect to emerge from some outlet at the bottom with full pockets and preceded by shouting fame. Mr. Gye is willing, and so is Campanini. The latter, finding his voice going, is quite willing to go into "peezness."

The *Herald* of this morning has a cable report of the breach of promise case of Miss Fortescue against Lord Garmoyle. Some of the questioning and answering are superlatively funny. For instance: "Did Lord Garmoyle seem sorry?" Answer: "He wrote that his heart was broken!" Question: "Was his heart really broken?" The answer made out that it was, but that he had managed to save the pieces. It appeared also in evidence that Lady Cairns made a supreme effort to console Miss Fortescue for having lost her son, Lord Garmoyle, by giving her a Bible. This action reminds one of the advice of Cousin Phoenix, who recommended Mr. Dombey to take as a remedy for a complete loss of fortune an egg beaten up in a glass of sherry.

Mr. Robert Buchanan having put "Le Maitre de Forges" into his native tongue and called it "Lady Clare," it was with its fine English flavor deemed worthy of Wallack's Theater, and so it was brought out last night, clean washed, starched and ironed, with very little of the original French dirt left. Miss Coghlan hit the bull's eye in aiming at *Lady Clare*, and won a good deal of fairly-earned applause. Mr. Tearle, with the drooping eyelids, the exceedingly bad actor who has for an exasperating length of time posed at Wallack's as leading man, was, strange to say, not offensive as *John Middleton*. This he should score as his first great triumph in America. The quarrels and flirtations of a boy and girl—lovers of 17 and 15—delighted the women portion of the audience. It was a charmingly natural stage scene, but in a drawing room seen through a window the applauding thirty-year-old virgin at the theater would walk away snorting with indignation and set up with spicy talk for six months to come. "Lady Clare" is called a success, like every thing else done at Wallack's—successful in rapidly vanishing from the boards before it has fairly effected a lodgement.

A NEW FASHION

has sprung up in Washington which no doubt meets the hearty approval of Mr. Johnnie Albaugh, manager of the principal theater in that city. Theater parties have become a feature. On one occasion forty young ladies invited forty young men and ten elderly ladies to chaperone the young fellows—a clear gain to the treasury of ninety tickets. Where did the young women get their money? I should have been glad to see such a custom arise during the first year of the war. Ninety people at 75 cents a head at the old Louisville would have paid the night's expenses. Glorious days those for actors—$20 a week for leading man, $16 for leading woman. "Palmy days!" They'll never return, though actors may cry for them. And the manager, what a good thing he had trying to work out arithmetical puzzles as to how to make $300 pay $500 and have something left over; to make out bills, to direct the stage, to paint the scenery, devise gorgeous helmets and shields for a spectacle, spending fully $10 in putting the piece on the stage, and passing the superabundant spare time in cutting out wood-cuts for the programme with a dull penknife on a block of pine wood! The "proof before letters" from these cuts were not generally sought after, but, after the press had squeezed out 100, the balance became phenomenal and stood ready to represent anything called for by the imagination. The man who printed them, who had a contract to furnish 50 three-sheet posters a day and 1,000 programmes a night for the contract price of $45 a week, was wont at the 100th programme to leave the unfinished work to his boy, get a bottle of whisky and make for the woods. He died a few years afterward in the cellar of an unfinished house, a victim to eccentricity, a disease which has slain its thousands, when properly stimulated. The "theater parties" in those days seemed to be made up from an immense secret order, all bound by a terrific oath never to come within a quarter of a mile of a dramatic entertainment. The oath was never broken. I would occasionally meet one of these men, who always betrayed himself by asking when the theater was going to open, not knowing that the season was a month old; and, again, after the doors had been closed for six weeks, asking me what we were playing. I believe this society is entirely broken up, which I am glad of, for the sake of John Macauley and the newspapers.

Everything seems prosperous here just at present. The man with the broom-stick wooden leg, who is the first spring bird, had his hat full of pennies as I passed him in Park Place this morning. If he perseveres he will evolve into a syndicate in time. "Down-town" is choked with crowds going to worship at the temple of business. Most of the old faces seem stamped with an avaricious desire to keep on in another world after having closed accounts with this. Art is working nobly in its mission, which is to support the picture-frame-maker and his interesting family. Joe Howard was dragged in his lavender robes to jail for presuming to answer a policeman and for addressing a remark to a toll-taker on the Brooklyn bridge. Herr Most addressed a very small audience on the communist idea generally and the advisability of assassinating the Emperor of Austria without moment's delay. If he had intimated that he was going to propose an indiscriminate slaughter of the New York police there would have been "standing-room only." MAHLSTICK.

A REMARKABLE DREAMER.

The Exact Figures in the Senatorial Race Given Three Weeks In Advance—Other Dreams.

[*Bluegrass Clipper.*]

Mr. J. W. Harper, who has lived in Woodford county all his life and is one of its best and most substantial citizens, has had four or five dreams, scattered over a period of thirty years, which have been verified in a wonderful manner. He very seldom dreams, but when he has one of his prophetic dreams it impresses him greatly and he confidently predicts its verification.

On Sunday night three weeks ago he dreamed that he saw in a vivid manner the figures that indicated the result of the Senatorial race at Frankfort, and these figures were 64, 57, the former for Blackburn and the latter for Williams. He went to Frankfort the next night and told Capt. Joe Blackburn that he would be elected by that vote, and in the presence of a half dozen gentlemen wrote the vote on the wall. Capt. Blackburn expressed much confidence in Mr. Harper's dream, and the result showed him to be correct. It will be remembered that the vote stood 63, 57, but Representative Harris had sent word to Blackburn that his vote should be cast for him if it was required, thus making Blackburn's actual vote 64.

In February, when the race-horse Lexington was two years old, Mr. Harper dreamed that he saw the great race which took place in Lexington the following May. He dreamed that a bay horse with four white feet and a little white on his nose was the winner. This answers the description of Lexington exactly, although Mr. Harper had never seen him nor heard him described. He dreamed that John Harper's Irishman was second and Bradley's Vandal distanced. He went by the next morning and told Bradley and others of his dream, when Bradley remarked: "No such d—d chuckle-head horse as that can beat Vandal." The race came off three months later and resulted exactly as Mr. Harper had dreamed.

Again, when Lexington was four years old, he was to run in a great stake race in New Orleans. Mr. Harper dreamed in March that Lexington won it, with a sorrel horse he did not know second, and Highlander distanced. He bet $10 with Gen. Abe Buford on the result of the race and won it, the sorrel horse proving to be Le Compte.

A short time before the war he dreamed that he was standing in a certain place in his yard, when he saw passing by a man with inflamed swollen face, who seemed to be the bearer of evil news. He thought that it turned out that a number of negroes in Midway were arrested for stealing goods from the store of Kercheval & Storey, and among them was one Mose, a favorite negro belonging to Wm. Harper. He thought that Mose proved himself to be innocent of the charge and was liberated. He told this dream to his wife and friends. Two weeks later he was standing in the exact spot he was in the dream, when he saw a man with red, swollen face pass hurriedly by. He went into the house and told his wife that something was wrong at Midway, mounted his horse and went to town. The first thing he saw was a gang of negroes on the street under arrest, and among them Wm. Harper's Mose. They had stolen boots, shoes, clothing, etc., from the store of Kercheval & Storey. The negro Mose had a new hat on, which he proved he had bought, and was accordingly set free. The facts set forth above are well known to Mr. Harper's friends and can be vouched for by many substantial men.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny City Elections.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—An unusually large vote was polled at the municipal elections to-day. Andrew Fulton, Republican, for Mayor, defeated Hon. Robert Riddell by 7,000 majority. In Allegheny City, J. G. Wyman, Republican, was elected Mayor over John Swan, Democrat, by 600 majority. The Republicans have a majority in the Council of both cities.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.
Latitude 38° 14' 58". | Longitude 85° 45' 52".

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—The river is 13 feet 4 inches and stationary. The weather is mild, indicating rain. Business rather better at the landing. The towboat Baltic was the only arrival. The C. W. Batchelor is due to-night. The Relief, Capt. Resolute, will depart to-morrow with a cargo of supplies for the flood sufferers, including several flats of coal. The W. G. Horner departs for Louisville with three boats of coal. The Scotia will leave for Cincinnati on Thursday. Messrs. A. D. Lysle and W. W. O'Neil, of the coal trade, leave for Cincinnati to-night by rail. A number of the coal works have started up and others will soon follow.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19, Noon.—River 13 feet 6 inches and rising. Clear and pleasant.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19, Night.—River 13 feet 4 inches and falling. Raining. Mild.

WHEELING, Feb. 19, Noon.—River 19 feet and falling. Departed—Batchelor, Pittsburgh, 10:30 A. M.; Carrier, Parkersburg, 11:30 A. M.; Regular and Chesapeake. New Martinsville, 10:30. Down—Dick Fulton, with tow. Cool and pleasant.

WHEELING, Feb. 19, Night.—River rising this evening, with 20 feet. Passed Down—Belle McGowan and Lud. Keefer. Local packets all on time. Weather cool, and raining.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19, Noon.—River 60 feet 4½ inches; falling 1½ inches an hour. Some packets resume to-morrow.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 19, Noon.—The river rose ¼ inch from midnight to 6 A. M. and stationary till 11 A. M., when it fell ¼ inch to noon, now 48 feet on gauge. It was 2¾ inches higher at noon than at noon February 18, one year ago. It commenced falling at the same hour this year as last, and the same day of the month. It lacks 3 feet of going into Water-street stores.

CAIRO, Feb. 19, Noon.—Arrived—City of St. Louis, St. Louis, 9 P. M.; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 2 A. M.; John Hopkins, Evansville, 11. Departed—City of Helena, St. Louis, 2 A. M.; City of St. Louis, New Orleans, 11. River 51 feet 2 inches and rising. Rains this morning and cloudy.

CAIRO, Feb. 19, Noon.—No arrivals or departures. River 51 feet 4 inches and rising. Weather cloudy; thermometer 28°.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19, Noon.—River rising. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, noon. Raining.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19, Night.—River rose 2 inches. Departed—Will S. Hays, Vicksburg, 5 P. M. Clear and cold.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 19, Night.—Departed—Arkansas City, St. Louis, 11 A. M. The City of Baton Rouge passed up this morning. Very high wind all day; heavy rain this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19, Night.—Arrived—Centennial, St. Louis. Departed—Sam Roberts and Hays and tows, St. Louis. The river rose 4 inches.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

RAINFALL FOR PAST WEEK.

Statement showing the rainfall in inches and hundredths, at stations of the Signal Service, U. S. A., in the cotton region, for the week ending Feb. 15, 1884:

Atlanta, Ga	1.33	Galveston, Tex	0.01
Augusta, Ga	1.24	Indianola, Tex	0.44
Charleston, S. C.	0.13	Little Rock, Ark	1.81
Charlotte, N. C.	1.10	Palestine, Tex	1.56
Jacksonville, Fla	0.13	Shreveport, La	1.97
Sanford, Fla	0.03	Cairo, Ill	1.18
Savannah, Ga	0.19	Chattanooga, Tenn	1.85
Smithville, N. C.	0.89	Cincinnati, O	2.03
Cedar Keys, Fla	0.12	Indianapolis, Ind	1.37
Montgomery, Ala	1.35	Knoxville, Tenn	2.30
New Orleans, La	0.67	Louisville, Ky	2.39
Pensacola, Fla	1.01	Memphis, Tenn	1.59
Vicksburg, Miss	5.77	Nashville, Tenn	2.31
Ft. Smith, Ark	8.39	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.14

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD — SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 19, 1884.

	6:25 A. M.	10:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
Barometer	29.768	29.672	29.424	29.476	29.917
Thermomet'r	50.7	62.6	54.5	48.0	31.5
Dew-point	43.1	47.2	53.5	44.8	30.0
Humidity	75	57	96	88	94
Wind	S. E.	S.	N. W.	S. W.	W.
Velocity	10	15	6	39	26
Weather	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Hy r'n	Hy r'n	Lt. s'w

Mean daily barometer	29.703
Mean daily thermometer	45.6
Mean daily dew-point	42.2
Mean daily humidity	88.3
Maximum thermometer	63.0
Minimum thermometer	30.0
Rainfall, inches	1.19

Maximum velocity of wind, 45 miles per hour, southwest.

NOTE.—6:25 A. M., river 43 feet 3 inches; 1:30 P. M., 42 feet 6 inches; 5:30 P. M., 42 feet 4 inches; 9:30 P. M., 42 feet 2 inches.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations 7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M. (Washington time):

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermom.	Wind: Direc'n (from)	Wind: Vel'c'y per hr	Rainfall last 8 hrs	State of Weather.
O. V'l & Tenn.:						
Cincinnati	29.49	62	S. E.	9	0.13	*Hy. rain.
Louisville	29.42	54	N. W	6	0.97	*Hy. rain.
Nashville	29.47	63	W.	16	0.83	Fair.
Pittsburgh	29.74	68	S.	19	.....	Cloudy.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	29.52	51	N. W	34	0.30	*Hy. rain.
Davenport	29.73	20	N. W	24	0.12	Cloudy.
Dubuque	29.75	22	N. W	16	0.24	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.81	19	N. W	20	0.07	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.82	17	N. W	11	0.03	Clear.
St. Louis	29.70	24	N. W	37	0.03	Lt. snow.
St. Paul	29.96	9	W.	12	.....	Clear.
Missouri V'l:						
Leavenwth.	30.14	20	N. W	24	0.05	Clear.
Omaha	30.23	9	N. W	20	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.27	3	N. W	11	.....	Clear.
Ex. Northwest						
Bismarck	30.24	†12	N. W	15	.....	Clear.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	30.30	37	N. W	12	.....	Clear.
Fort Elliott	30.34	39	N.	18	.....	Clear.
North Platte	30.20	32	S. W	8	.....	Clear.
South. Slope:						
Ft. Stockton	30.27	62	N. W	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	29.45	46	S. W	9	0.03	Lt. rain.

*Thunder storm. †Below zero.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 19, 1884.

Feb. 19	Mean daily barometer	Thermometer: Mean	Thermometer: Max.	Thermometer: Min.	Mean rela've humidity	Prev. direc'n of wind	Rainfall (inches)	Character of day
1873	30.254	43.7	60.0	38.0	52.3	N. W	*	Fair.
1874	29.920	49.0	57.0	30.0	67.0	S.	.....	Cloudy
1875	29.677	35.7	42.0	28.0	78.0	W.	0.03	Cloudy
1876	30.203	41.5	48.0	34.0	51.0	N.	.....	Clear.
1877	29.983	39.0	56.0	34.0	60.0	N.	.....	Fair.
1878	29.932	47.0	56.0	35.0	57.0	S. E.	.....	Fair.
1879	30.210	31.7	36.0	26.0	69.0	S.	*	Fair.
1880	30.647	28.2	35.0	25.0	55.7	N.	.....	Clear.
1881	30.258	34.5	38.0	29.0	70.0	N.	0.10	Cloudy
1882	30.088	60.7	67.0	56.0	86.0	S.	1.47	Cloudy
1883	30.493	40.0	50.7	31.0	47.3	S.	.....	Fair.
1884	29.703	45.6	63.0	30.0	88.3	S.	1.19	Cloudy

Stage of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1873...15 feet	3 inches	1879... 9 feet	8 inches
1874...11 feet	3 inches	1880...30 feet	6 inches
1875... 6 feet	4 inches	1881...21 feet	6 inches
1876...18 feet	6 inches	1882...29 feet	3 inches
1877... 7 feet	1 inch	1883...40 feet	5 inches
1878... 9 feet	8 inches	1884...42 feet	2 inches

*Inappreciable.

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Name.	From.	To.
B. D. Wood and tow	—	Cincinnati.
Raymond Horner & tow	—	Cincinnati.
Reindeer (relief boat)	Madison	—

BOATS DUE.

Mattie Hays	Evansville	—

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE river fell 24 inches here during the past 24 hours, and was falling one inch per hour last evening, with 42 feet 1 inch by the canal marks at 6 o'clock, and 40 feet 1 inch on the falls; this made a total fall of 4 feet 7 inches since the flood reached its height. The heavy rains of yesterday and last evening effected the more rapid decline of the river, but did not bring it to a stand. A fearful "blizzard" visited us last evening. The wind was terrible, and must have been very destructive all along the river where houses were afloat and barely resting upon their foundations. Towboats and steamboats had a hard time of it during the storm, in keeping their positions. Our local columns will furnish all particulars of the storm.

OUR LOG.

THE Rainbow will make no more flood excursions.

THE Jeffersonville ferryboats are running on good time now.

BOATS are beginning to brush up and get ready for business.

IT makes a Cincinnati man sicker'n a dog to drink water now.

CAPT. PINK VARBLE brought the Boaz and Raymond Horner up through the draw.

LOOK out. "Jumbo" is waking up and fixing to flee to the Plaster-of-Paris of America.

A PINT of peanuts or a good-sized dog will buy a skiff, flat or canoe here in less than a week.

THE Walnut-street House, Cincinnati, was filled to overflowing, during the flood, with—guests.

GO TO the charity ball at the Galt House Friday evening. It is for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

CHARLEY SHINKLE, pilot of the Golden Rule, got off the boat at Memphis, and Mart. Burnham took his place.

WHEN the man inspects the meter, the meter throws up its hands and in mute silence remarks: "Mum's the word."

CAVE HOLMES went to Cincinnati pilot on the Raymond Horner. Cave don't talk much, but he's a bully pilot all the same.

THE Cincinnati Mail-line steamers will resume their trips as soon as teams can reach the wharfboat here and at Cincinnati.

JIM KELSO is one of the Gen. Pike's pilots on her relief trip from Cincinnati, and Billy Underwood is piloting on the City of Madison.

CAPT. SIMPSON HORNER, SR., left for Cincinnati yesterday. He will return here and send the Raymond Horner South with a tow of coal.

IT is said "there's a skeleton in every house." Yes; and where gas is used "there's a liar in every house." We can prove it by your bills.

THE flood didn't clean out the Gas Company this time, but you can bet your ribs the Gas Company will go for the "sufferers" all the same at the end of the month.

THE mouth of Third street will probably be passable for teams to-day, and by to-morrow or next day the city wharf will begin to show up again and business begin to boom.

CAPT. JIM REES, JR., will pass through here in a day or two, bound for his home in Pittsburgh. He has successfully completed his business arrangements in Memphis, and is no doubt happy. We hope he is, at least.

TWO DRINKS of river water and a horn of Cincinnati whisky would make a man steal a watch, hit his mother-in-law, set a house afire, steal a mule, vote the Republican ticket, and wind up his brief but brilliant career by running for some office.

IT'S a wonder the entire congregation in church don't hide their faces behind their hats or hymn books and "snicker right out" when the minister rises up in the pulpit and says: "Let us sing—short meter," and after they sing every-body lights out.

GO TO Jimmie Lemon's, Will McDowell's or Mrs. Tripp's and buy a hatful of tickets to the entertainment at the Opera-house to-morrow evening. The performance will be par excellence, and the cause for which it is given is a worthy and charitable one. Go! Get your girl or some other fellow's girl and go.

THE U. S. relief-boat Reindeer, Capt. Irvin Dugan, Mr. W. Wulff, of Jeffersonville, in charge, returned from Madison yesterday, having distributed 50,000 rations on both sides of the river between here and there. All the towns and landings on either side of the river were under water, except Bethlehem, Ind. "Old Beth." was high and dry.

OLD IKE: "Ole woman, I notices one fac': wimmen folks can't run who w'ars dese 'ere great big dog-house bustles. De mo' dey run de higher up dar backs dem bustles climes. About fo' jumps an' dey's dun er runnin'. Hain't you notused it yet?" "Naw!" replied Hannah; "but I duz know one t'ing. Ef you'd look at yo' Bible mo' an' bustles less, you'd be a better chu'ch member dan you 'fess ter be." "Dat ar a fac', I reckon," said Ike as he walked out the kitchen door.

WHEN Raz reached home last night, he looked like he had been wrestling with an alligator and a whale and escaped from both. His ma asked him how he got so wet, and he said: "I wur er takin' in de flood in an ole wash-tub, w'en Mars' Charley Fuller an' de boys on de w'arf-boat frowed clods at me ter see me dodge, an' jes' w'en I went ter dodge an ole hoss collar Mars' Charley frowed, de bottom cum out'n de tub an' dar I wuz—" "Yaas," said his ma, as she grabbed him by the collar, "an' heah you iz." And when Raz rolled off her lap upon the floor his clothes were dry and he was burning up. She did it with her open hand.

IT will sadden the hearts of many relatives, friends and acquaintances of Mr. J. Allen Jennings to know that he is dead. His soul winged its heavenward flight yesterday morning at half-past 5 o'clock. His death took place at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Morris, at No. 812 Eighth street, and, while it was no surprise to many, it was none the less regretted. The deceased was in the thirty-second year of his age and unmarried, and the cause of his lingering illness and final death was consumption. Allen Jennings spent nearly all his life in the employ of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company, and was clerk on their boats, including the James Guthrie, ever since she came out. He was well and favorably known in the trade, and was a favorite with his employers. He was a sober, honest, quiet, courteous Christian gentleman; a young man of noble traits of character and one whom to know was to admire, honor and respect. We trust his soul will find that rest eternal, in the home above, where it has gone. His good name will long live in the memories of those who loved him in life, who lament him in death. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DRIFTWOOD.

THE Mattie Hays is due up to-day from Evansville... The Morgan left New Orleans last evening for Cincinnati.... The Tennessee river at the point nearest Huntsville is said to be the highest ever known. All communication with Whitesburg by land is cut off, the river being seven miles out of its banks.... The big Jno. A. Wood has her tow all hitched up and ready to leave for New Orleans in a few days.... The B. D. Wood and tow has returned to Pittsburgh.... The Raymond Horner and tow left for Cincinnati yesterday.... The Boaz came up over the falls through the draw yesterday.... The Jennie Campbell and barges leave for Cincinnati and Wheeling to-morrow morning.... Another big rise coming out of the Kanawha, but it won't hurt the Ohio any.... There has been more dam trouble at Davis' Island. The towboat Alex. Swift collided with the pier at the south end of Davis' Island dam yesterday afternoon, sinking six barges and injuring herself somewhat, but succeeded in saving the rest of her tow. From another source it is stated the Swift sunk three loaded coal barges, and stove two holes in her side. She was built of iron, by Alex. Swift, of Cincinnati, with from 14 to 16 compartments in her iron hull. An ordinary wooden hull would have sunk.... The Nashville and Burnside Packet Company have sold the steamer Ella to Mrs. Mary C. Pierson, of Little Rock. The Ella has departed for Little Rock, where she will ply in the Arkansas river between Little Rock and Fort Smith.... Boats at Paducah landed on the Tennessee river at Berry's lumber yards.... The Tennessee at the point nearest Huntsville is said to be the highest ever known.... All communication with Whitsburg by land is cut off, the river being seven miles out of its banks.... The water is high at Pine Bluff, and the plantations below that place are mostly flooded.... The casket containing the remains of the late Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, which had been temporarily interred since his death in 1878 at Mound Place, Ark., was brought up on the James Lee to Memphis Monday, and permanently interred in Greenwood Cemetery, at Columbia, Tenn.... The Fannie Freeze was due down from Kentucky river yesterday.... Gen. Saxton has chartered the Osceola to take supplies to the flood sufferers and will commence loading to-day. It is not definitely known in what direction she will go.... The Joseph Henry made the following changes in lights between St. Louis and Memphis: Pull Tight, moved down ¼ mile; Jim Smith's No. 2, moved up 200 yards; Bogy's, new light; Mary's river, new light; Wittenberg, new light; Neely's, new light; Thebes, moved down to landing; Midway, moved down 300 yards... Capt. John James, of Evansville, Ind., has purchased the steamer Mountain Boy, of the Ohio and Sandy River Transportation Company. She is to be delivered here this week.



FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS for building a Court-house at Carrollton, Ky., cost not exceeding $20,000, will be received till 2 o'clock P. M. March 25, 1884.

Plans and speifications can be seen at H. M. Winslow's law offices in Carrollton.

Right to reject any or all bids reserved.
WM. COCHRAN, Chmn.
H. M. WINSLOW, Sec'y. fe20 d4&Su3

PERSONAL.

WEAK and Undeveloped Parts of the Human Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened, Etc., is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erie Medical Co., P. O. Box 513 Buffalo, N. Y.—[Toledo Evening Bee. my2 WSa&Su156

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—To cure them of this disagreeable habit use Dr. Wintersmith's Extract of Bucuu.

CRAB ORCHARD
GENUINE
TRADE MARK.
SALTS.
KENTUCKY'S GREAT NATURAL REMEDY
BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

TO be assured of getting the genuine article, ask your druggist for the "Crab Apple" trade-mark as above, put up in 10c and 25c sealed paper-box packages by the Crab Orchard Springs and Salts Co., of Louisville, Ky., who are now the SOLE OWNERS of ALL the genuine Crab Orchard Salts made. *None of their Salts can be obtained in bulk or in bottles.* The great virtue of this most valuable medicine has caused it to be extensively counterfeited. Probably over nine-tenths of what is offered on the market at present as Crab Orchard Salts are vile imitations, the venders of which will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. my29d&wtf

Analysis by Dr. A. Voelcker, F. R. S., Consulting Chemist Royal Agricultural Society, England, shows only a trace of nitrates in Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco. The soil of the Golden Belt of North Carolina, in which this tobacco is grown, don't supply nitrates to the leaf. That is the secret of its delicious mildness. Nothing so pure and luxurious for smoking. Don't forget the brand. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull. All dealers have it.



ja11 FM&W1y&w52

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INFORMATION—As to the whereabouts of Jack Abbott (complexion very dark, eyes dark brown, hair black), who left his residence, Newburg, Jefferson county, Friday, Feb. 1. Address MARY ABBOTT, Campbellsburg, Ky.

WANTED—FRONT ROOM—On ground floor, suitable for physician's office, with or without board. Address M. D., 148 Third st.

WANTED—To purchase a farm of 75 or a 100 acres of good land, well improved, near a county seat in Central or Southern Kentucky. Address, giving full description of land and improvements, J. B. RENFRO, Smithfield, Henry County, Ky.

WANTED—Men and women to start a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 10c to 50c an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10c for 20 samples to commence work on. Address H. G. FAY, Rutland, Vermont. fe2 d24

WANTED—BUYERS—To go to D. McVAW'S Carriage Works, Main st., opposite the Galt House, for the largest stock of first-class home-made carriages in the city at rock-bottom prices. oc3 We&Sutf

WANTED—Orders for obituary work: also essays and letters to write, at the Courier-Journal counting-room every Saturday, by MATTIE N. BROWN. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—It known that the Employment Agency of the Women's Christian Association has been removed from Schumann's Block, to a room over Hegan's paper store, No. 348, and is located at the first landing.

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and pleasant treatment at Dr LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market. se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. RICE. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au9 dtf

WANTS—HELP.

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL—To do general house-work. Must come well recommended. Call at 708 East Broadway, bet. Clay and Shelby.

WANTED—GIRL—A good, steady white girl to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Easy place and pleasant home. Apply 1,049 Fifth st., near Kentucky.

WANTS—THE TRADES.

WANTED—IRON MOLDERS—20 more good stove plate molders at our new stove works here. Liberal wages; steady work; prompt pay; open shop. Apply to CHATTANOOGA STOVE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—MARE—A chestnut "Cadmus" mare, combined saddle and harness animal, 15½ hands high, perfectly gentle, 6 years old; trots a mile out in 3 minutes, and goes all gaits under the saddle; also Pearce buggy in first-class condition; owner will sell cheap, being compelled to leave city for the winter. Chance to buy stylish turn-out cheap. Apply at GABE JONES' Stable, Center st., bet. Green and Walnut. ja29 dtf

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—Four plates splendid plate glass for show-windows, 25x180 inches, and one plate 47x128 inches, for sale cheap if immediate application be made to J. V. ESCOTT & SONS, Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, ETC.—Having determined to change my business, I offer for sale my property in Midway, Ky., consisting of brick cottage and four rooms; all the necessary out-buildings new; about 1½ acres of ground, and an abundance of small fruits. Also my business property, two stories, used as a saloon for nine years, the upper story for lodge-rooms. A lot adjoining, upon which is a small frame house used as a butcher-shop. For further particulars address R. S. REDD, Midway, Ky. fe15 d12

FOR SALE—A FINE BLUE-GRASS FARM—"Elkwood," containing 365 acres, one mile north of Midway (railroad town), Woodford county, Ky., 40 acres woodland pasture, remainder in a high state of cultivation, well watered. Improvements extensive and substantial. A first-class farm in all respects. For plat, full description, price, etc., address E. A. BAGBY, Midway, Ky. fe2 Sa&Wtf

FOR SALE—A GOOD STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING—With all necessary out-buildings and 10 acres of very rich land attached. Any one desiring a location for selling goods will find this a good point, situated as it is in the heart of one of the finest tobacco-growing districts of the State. For any particulars address J. M. LUCK, Hardyville, Hartco., Ky. jy30 eod15

FOR SALE—FARM—A first-rate stock farm, containing 750 acres, mostly in grass. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. A rare chance to purchase a firstrate stock farm. For terms call on or address the undersigned at Shepherdsville, Ky. W. CARPENTER, Agent. de26 We&Su15

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PLACE—In Pewee Valley, convenient to station. Fruits in great variety and abundance. Annual receipts 6 to 10 per cent. on investment. Terms liberal. Box 53, Pewee Valley, Ky. fe3 Su&Wetf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Store and dwelling-house on the corner of Sixth and York sts., house to be moved from lot. Apply to JOHN STORTS, 513 York, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—4 very neat rooms, in good order, on second floor, No. 327 Fifth st., opposite Court Place, suitable for law offices or other office purposes. Can be occupied separately or otherwise as desired. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Real Estate Agent, front room (up stairs) same building.

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the COURIER-JOURNAL Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at COURIER-JOURNAL Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—DESK OR OFFICE ROOM—At FIELD'S Ticket Office, 342 West Main st., near Fourth. ja5 dtf

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY RESIDENCE—No. 631 First st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut. Location most central in the city. House has all conveniences. Price $50 per month. Possession March 1. Apply to GRIFFIN & WINN, cor. First and Market sts.

FOR RENT—Broadway residence, stone front and all modern conveniences, to be vacated in ten days. Rent $60 per month. W. C. PRIEST & CO.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—Large house and lot on Third st., near York. Apply at 242 Jefferson st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Unfurnished front rooms, with first-class board, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also rooms, with board, for single gentlemen. Apply at 745 Sixth st.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, with first-class table board, can be had at 616 Walnut st. jy9 dtf

FOUND.

FOUND—Patent chimney-top that will prevent defective chimneys from smoking. C. I. CAUFIELD, 519 Fifth ave.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

"ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE."

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway.

Bridge Depot N. E. Cor. Fourteenth and Main sts. In effect June 3, 1883.

	St. Louis *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Evansv'e †Accom.
Lv Louisville	8:00 A M	8:20 P M	3:40 P M
Lv New Albany	8:35 A M	8:45 P M	4:07 P M
Ar Huntingburg	11:27 A M	11:44 P M	7:10 P M
Ar Princeton	1:17 P M	1:34 A M	9:00 P M
Ar Evansville	1:50 P M	9:40 A M	9:35 P M
Ar Rockport	1:10 P M	1:10 P M	8:55 P M
Ar Owensboro	2:10 P M	2:10 P M	10:20 P M
Ar St. Louis	7:11 P M	7:31 A M	....

RETURNING.

	Louisv'e *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Louisv'e †Accom.
Lv St. Louis	7:45 A M	7:30 P M	....
Lv Owensboro	12:15 P M	....	5:30 A M
Lv Rockport	2:00 P M	1:10 P M	6:55 A M
Ar Evansville	....	9:40 A M	....
Lv Evansville	1:20 P M	....	6:20 A M
Lv Princeton	2:12 P M	1:56 A M	7:00 A M
Ar Huntingburg	3:57 P M	3:21 A M	8:30 A M
Ar New Albany	6:50 P M	6:04 A M	12:08 P M
Ar Louisville	7:15 P M	6:30 A M	12:35 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.

No change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis or Louisville and Evansville. Only line running solid trains with Pullman Palace Sleepers through to St. Louis. Elegant day and smoking coaches.

City ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts. (L. and N. ticket office).

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Depot Tenth and Maple Streets—Trains Daily. Short Line to the South. In Effect December 5, 1883.

	Express.	Express.
Leave Louisville	7:50 P M	8:10 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	8:10 A M	9:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:40 P M	3:40 A M
Arrive Savannah	8:00 A M	3:25 P M
Arrive Jacksonville	8:15 A M	10:00 P M
Arrive Meridian	10:00 P M	7:25 A M
Arrive Vicksburg	6:00 A M	....
Arrive New Orleans	6:15 A M	3:50 P M
	Express.	Express.
Arrive Louisville	6:40 P M	7:10 A M
Leave Chattanooga	5:30 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Atlanta	11:40 P M	2:35 P M
Leave Savannah	9:00 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Jacksonville	9:30 A M	5:45 P M
Leave Meridian	7:15 P M	5:55 A M
Leave Vicksburg	....	8:00 P M
Leave New Orleans	10:50 A M	9:45 P M

Pullman palace hotel cars and elegant parlor cars on Cincinnati Southern. Daylight ride over the scenic Cincinnati Southern.

Ticket office 336 West Main street, and depot Tenth and Maple streets.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

Trains leave Louisville, daily except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:25 P. M.

Arrive at Prospect 9:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

RETURNING.

Trains leave Prospect daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Arrive at Louisville 7:50 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Prospect at 9:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.; arrive at Louisville at 10:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Leave Louisville at 1:15 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Prospect at 2:05 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

One week, commencing Feb. 18, engagement of *Mr. WILLIAM STAFFORD, Tragedian.* Monday night, Feb. 18, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE and A HAPPY PAIR. Tuesday night, Feb. 19, HAMLET. Wednesday night, Feb. 20, OTHELLO—Mr. Stafford as OTHELLO. Thursday night, Feb. 21, OTHELLO—Mr. Stafford will appear as "IAGO" to Mr. Thornton's "OTHELLO." Friday night, Feb. 22, HAMLET. Saturday Matinee, Feb. 23, ROMEO AND JULIET. Saturday night, Feb. 23, EDMUND KEENE.
Feb. 25 (3 nights), ANNIE PIXLEY.
Feb. 28 (3 nights), YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

THREE NIGHTS, COMMENCING FEB. 25, WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

MISS ANNIE PIXLEY

Supported by Mr. Frank Losee and an Excellent Dramatic Company. Monday and Tuesday,

M'LISS.

Wednesday Matinee and Night,

ZARA.

☞ Advance sale of seats begins Thursday.

EXCURSION.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS

TOLER & CO.'S California Monthly Excursions leave Kansas City March 14, April 11, May 16. Tickets from St. Louis, including sleeper, $58 50. Apply to W. H. TOLER & CO., 117 North Fourth st., St. Louis, Mo.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be offered at public auction, as a whole, the entire furniture and contents in the Winfrey Hotel (late Alexander Hotel), on corner Seventh and Market streets, Louisville, Ky., and also the unexpired lease on said hotel, which has some (16) sixteen months to run; arrangements can be made with the owner for an extension of the lease. This hotel is in complete running order and possession will be given at once; the hotel has 110 rooms, and its location is one of the best in the city; it will be open for inspection every day until day of sale. Terms made known on day of sale. For further particulars apply or address J. SIMON, Assignee, Winfrey Hotel.

COAL.

BYRNE & SPEED

Miners and Shippers of Coal

SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR.

Pittsburgh, 14c	$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c	3 00
Winifrede, 13c	3 25
Laurel, 11c	2 75
Kentucky, 10c	2 50
Kentucky Nut, 8c	2 00
Cannel Coal 18c	4 50
Crushed coke, per bushel	10c.
Large Coke per bushel	9c.

ANTHRACITE { Lehigh Valley, Cross Creek, Lackawanna, Wilkesbarre } $8 50 per ton.

Lehigh Anthracite ... $9 00 per ton.
Telephone connection. Main office 415 W. Jeff. st.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of

Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 14c ... $3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c ... 3 00
Screened for family use.
Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at $9 00 per ton

MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.,
Between Main and Market.
Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.
Telephone connections. de22 dtf

STEAMSHIPS.

EUROPE!

Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York in April, May and June, 1884. Passage Tickets by all Atlantic Steamers. Special facilities for securing good berths. Tourists' tickets for individual travelers in Europe, by all routes, at reduced rates.

Cook's Excursionist, with Maps and full particulars, by mail, 10 cents. Address
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N.Y.
f13 W&Su32&eow4

CUNARD LINE.

STEERAGE RATES from Queenstown to New York, $21. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, Franklin Bank, 215 Fifth st.

Drafts on Dublin, Cork and London for sale.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF
Printing, Binding and Electrotyping
DONE
On the Shortest Notice
—AND—
IN THE BEST STYLE,
BY THE
COURIER-JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Green Sts.
Estimates furnished on application eoSu&eodtf.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

(Depot Tenth and Maple streets.)

All trains are run by Central Standard Time Trains marked * daily; † daily except Sunday

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Nashville, Memp's, Decatur, Mob'e, M'nt-g'y, Pens'la and N.O.	*12:30 P M 1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Nashv'e, Chatt'ga, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Southeast	*8:10 A M *12:30 P M *1:00 A M	7:10 A M 2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Jacksonville and Florida points	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Humboldt, Milan, Memphis, Little R'k, and the Southwest	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Knoxv, W'm Sp'gs, Ashev, Col'bia, Chs'n and Carolina points	*7:50 P M	7:10 A M
For Lebanon, London and Knoxville	*8:10 A M	6:40 P M
Bowling Green Acc'n	†4:55 P M	11:00 A M
Bardstown Accommad'n	†4:25 P M	8:20 A M

Solid trains and Buffet Sleeping-cars to New Orleans. Palace Sleeping-cars to Little Rock, Memphis, Knoxville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Through coaches to Memphis, Warm Springs, N. C., and Cedar Key, Fla. Sleepers on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

L. and N. R. R.—Short-line Division.

(Depot, river front, between First and Second.)

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Cin'ti, Pittsb Phila, Baltimore, Wash'tn, N. Y. and the East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Lexing'n, Wash'n, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York	*3:00 P M	7:00 P M
For Cin'ti, To'do, Det't, Cl'vel'd, Buffalo, Alb'y, Boston and East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Cincinnati and way stations	†7:40 A M	7:40 P M
For Lexington, Fr'kf't and way stations	†7:00 A M †2:30 P M	10:55 A M 5:20 P M
For Shelbyv'e, Taylorsv'e, Bloomfield, etc.	†7:00 A M †3:55 P M	9:10 A M 7:00 P M
Frankfort Accomm'n	†5:05 P M	9:10 A M
Lagrange Accomm'n	†3:55 P M	7:55 A M

Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars to Philadelphia, Washington and New York without change, and but one change to other Northern and Eastern cities. Cincinnati Sleeper on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

[Trains run by Central Standard Time.]

	No. 5.	No. 1.
Leave Louisville	5:45 A M	7:55 A M
Leave New Albany	4:59 A M	7:01 A M
Leave Jeffersonville	5:55 A M	8:05 A M
Arrive Seymour	7:30 A M	9:12 A M
Arrive Columbus	8:10 A M	9:42 A M
Arrive Indianapolis	9:45 A M	11:00 A M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:52 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	7:12 P M
Arrive Cleveland	9:52 P M	....
Arrive Buffalo	3:42 A M	....
Arrive Boston	9:29 P M	....
	No. 3.	No. 7.
Leave Louisville	3:10 P M	7:15 P M
Leave New Albany	2:56 P M	7:00 P M
Leave Jeffersonville	3:20 P M	7:24 P M
Arrive Seymour	4:56 P M	8:42 P M
Arrive Columbus	5:35 P M	9:20 P M
Arrive Shelbyville	6:42 P M	....
Arrive Rushville	7:31 P M	....
Arrive Cambridge City	8:30 P M	....
Arrive Indianapolis	7:00 P M	10:30 P M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:47 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	....
Arrive Cleveland	6:42 A M	....
Arrive Buffalo	12:42 P M	....
Arrive Boston	8:49 A M	....
RETURNING.	No. 10.	No. 4.
Leave Indianapolis	4:10 A M	7:25 A M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:15 A M	11:15 A M
Arrive New Albany	7:35 A M	12:35 A M
Arrive Louisville	7:25 A M	11:25 A M
	No. 2.	No. 6.
Leave Indianapolis	3:50 P M	6:45 P M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:05 P M	10:35 P M
Arrive New Albany	7:30 P M	11:53 P M
Arrive Louisville	7:15 P M	10:45 P M

Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 10 run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Train leaving Louisville at 7:15 P. M. has palace sleeping cars to Chicago. Train leaving at 7:55 A. M. has chair car and coaches to Chicago without change, daily except Sunday. Depot northeast corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Only Line Running Solid Trains Between Louisville and Washington City.

Depot, Water Street, between First and Second. Ticket Office, 340 W. Main Street. New Standard Time.

FAST-BOUND.	Fast Line, Daily.	Mail Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv Louisville	3:00 P M	7:00 A M
Ar Lexington	6:35 P M	11:37 A M
Ar Huntington	1:00 A M	7:00 P M
Ar Charleston	3:25 A M	
Ar Alderson	8:20 A M	
Ar White Sulphur	9:30 A M	
Ar Covington	10:20 A M	
Ar Clifton Forge	10:55 A M	
Ar Goshen	11:59 A M	
Ar Staunton, Va	1:11 P M	
Ar Waynesboro	1:40 P M	
Ar Afton	1:50 P M	
Ar Charlottesville, Va.	3:10 P M	
Ar Washington	7:10 P M	
Ar Baltimore	8:55 P M	
Ar Philadelphia	3:00 A M	
Ar New York	6:30 A M	
Lv Charlottesville	3:10 P M	
Ar Richmond	6:30 P M	
Ar Newport News	10:15 A M	
Ar Old Point Comfort	10:45 A M	
Ar Norfolk	11:30 A M	
Lv Clifton Forge	11:10 A M	
Lv Lexington, Va	3:10 P M	
Lv Lynchburg	2:30 P M	
Lv Danville	7:24 P M	
Lv Greensboro	9:55 P M	
Ar Louisville	7:00 P M	5:15 P M

Washington Express leaves Louisville daily with Pullman cars and solid train to Washington, D. C., without change. At Winchester, at 8:10 P. M., Pullman cars from Cincinnati are attached, running through to Richmond, Va., without change, where direct connection is made with Richmond and Danville and through train of the Atlantic Coast Line for the Southeast and Jacksonville, Fla.

Connection in Union Depot, Washington, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers until 7 A. M.

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

[In effect December 16, 1883.]

For Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Memphis and the South and Southwest.

Ticket office, 340 W. Main st. Depot, cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.

STATIONS.	Express, Daily.	*Accommodation
Leave Louisville	7:50 A M	4:10 P M
Arrive Cecilia	10:10 A M	6:45 P M
Arrive Elizabethtown	10:40 A M	7:05 P M
Arrive Grayson Springs	11:12 A M	....
Arrive Owensboro	5:05 P M	....
Arrive Nortonville	3:27 P M	....
Arrive Hopkinsville	7:50 P M	....
Arrive Madisonville	4:35 P M	....
Arrive Henderson	6:10 P M	....
Arrive Evansville	8:10 P M	....
Arrive Paducah	7:00 P M	....
Arrive Mayfield	8:27 P M	....
Arrive Fulton	9:20 P M	....
Arrive Cairo	10:45 P M	....
Arrive Memphis	3:20 A M	....
Arrive Louisville	7:00 P M	9:35 A M

*Accommodation runs daily except Sunday.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

"Monon Route."

Depot, Corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

City ticket office southeast cor. Third and Main.

	No. 1. *Ex. Sun.	No. 3. †Daily.
Lv Louisville	7:40 A M	7:30 P M
Lv New Albany	8:00 A M	7:50 P M
Ar Mitchell	10:23 A M	10:07 P M
Ar Lafayette	3:42 P M	3:00 A M
Ar Monon	4:53 P M	4:07 A M
Ar Michigan City	7:15 P M	....
Ar Chicago	8:25 P M	7:30 A M

No change of cars between Louisville and Chicago. The only line running solid trains through to Chicago. Pullman palace Buffett sleepers on night trains. Diagrams for sleepers at city ticket office, southeast corner Third and Main streets.

	No. 2. *Ex. Sun.	No. 4. †Daily.
Lv Chicago	7:40 A M	7:45 P M
Lv Michigan City	8:55 A M	....
Lv Monon	11:10 A M	11:05 P M
Ar Lafayette	12:22 P M	12:09 A M
Ar Mitchell	5:49 P M	5:00 A M
Ar New Albany	8:15 P M	7:15 A M
Ar Louisville	8:35 P M	7:35 A M

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily.

Union depot corner Polk street and Fourth avenue, Chicago. City ticket office No. 122 Randolph street.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

(In effect Sunday, December 2, 1883.)

	Leave Louisville	Arrive Destin'tn.	Arrive Louisville
Cincinnati	†7:00 A M	†12:05 P M	† 8:00 P M
Cincinnati	‡2:25 P M	‡ 6:35 P M	‡12:35 P M
Cincinnati	‡11:45 A M	‡ 7:05 A M	‡11:40 P M
St. Louis	‡8:20 A M	‡ 6:20 P M	‡ 6:50 A M
St. Louis	‡7:30 P M	‡ 7:30 A M	‡ 6:35 P M
Indianapolis	†7:00 A M	†11:30 A M	† 8:00 P M
Chicago	†7:00 A M	† 6:25 P M	† 8:00 P M

Trains marked ‡ daily. †Daily except Sunday.

This line makes two hours the quickest time between Louisville and St. Louis with no change of cars, and is the only line under one management between these two cities. Parlor cars on day trains; Palace sleepers on night trains. This is the only route running a through sleeping-car to New York via Parkersburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Free parlor cars to Cincinnati.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20.

"BUSINESS."

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.—The general situation of business in the Ohio valley continues to be about as unsatisfactory as it is possible for the elements to make it, although the outlook is improving. The gale which set in this afternoon was necessarily very destructive. The weather generally is extremely inauspicious, and is operating most unfavorably upon the business interests of the country at large.

The grain markets were firmer and fractionally higher, both East and West. Receipts moderate and exports liberal from Baltimore and light at New York, except for corn. The stubborn decline in hog products which began yesterday at Chicago was renewed to-day, and a further material shrinkage occurred. Mess pork was 70@75c lower than on Saturday, and there was a decline of 27½@35c in steam lard and 40c in spot sides. Hogs were lower in Chicago, but, including the advance of yesterday, prices were only about 5@10c lower than on Saturday. Cattle were quiet, with average stock dull and weak. Cotton developed no material changes. Coffees continue firm.

In New York, money was easy. Foreign exchange was steady. Government bonds were firm. The stock market was without any features of special interest. The produce exports of the week were liberal.

In London, English consols were firm, and American railroads were lower. Hog products were 6d@2s lower in Liverpool, breadstuffs were quiet, and cotton was steady.

St. Louis has shipped lard in the last few days through to Liverpool at a round rate of 39c, or a cut of 12c per 100 lbs. The Beeline, since the meeting of railroad Presidents, has taken 49 per cent. of the shipments from that city.

OUR INSANE ASYLUMS.

The various rumors and well substantiated reports coming from our institutions for the care of the insane have naturally aroused public interest and fixed public attention. The COURIER-JOURNAL this morning gives large space to the subject, and it asks from every man who loves his kind, every man who is touched by human suffering, to read carefully the testimony given before the legislative committee investigating the condition of affairs at Anchorage, and the equally interesting and much more gratifying report made by the representative of the COURIER-JOURNAL, who had excellent facilities for reaching a just conclusion concerning the methods in vogue, and the whole course of treatment prevailing in the asylum at Hopkinsville.

At Anchorage the testimony is direct, plain and specific. Incompetency, ignorance or cruelty are manifest everywhere. When one considers the helpless condition of the inmates, when one remembers to what harsh, to what inhuman, to what barbarous treatment they were subjected, feelings of pity and of indignation are stirred which can not be relieved by words. The insane must be protected, they must be guarded against that cruelty which at Anchorage has become systematic. Grievous have been the sins of omission, the errors of subordinates, the general neglect of his patients by the Superintendent, but this is not all, nor is it the worst aspect of the case.

The whole course marked out by the Superintendent is wrong altogether. He has pursued a policy which is in direct opposition to the spirit of the age, and which is rebuked and condemned by the most enlightened authorities everywhere.

The insane are not brutes; they have not lost all claims to our care and consideration. They constitute the most unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens; they are sick and in prison; they are sufferers from a grievous calamity. Insanity is an awful infliction, but the miseries of it may be mitigated, its terrors may be lessened, and in many cases a permanent cure may be effected under careful, intelligent and scientific treatment. Work of this kind should enlist all the better feelings of our nature. No labor is so fully compensated by the slightest success. These people appeal to us even as little children; we can not turn them over to mere task-masters, to ignorant and unfeeling attendants, with power to duck them, to suffocate them with wet towels, to maltreat them in any way, to neglect them. They demand, they must have, intelligent care and sympathetic attention; nothing less than this will do, nothing less will satisfy the dictates of humanity, to say nothing of what a Christian civilization requires.

Many of us remember the blind preacher, Mr. MCDONALD. He spent his days, his means, and at last health itself in the service of humanity, following as best he could the commands of his Master to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. In study he lost his eye sight, but still he pursued his work, cheerfully, earnestly, unweariedly. It was a most pathetic, a most touching pilgrimage. For years he knew no difference between darkness and light. His thoughts turned in on his own condition; cut off from that intercourse, that natural sympathy which does so much to lighten the burdens of life, or to impart strength to bear them, gradually his mind began to fail him. Finally he was sent to the asylum at Anchorage, and there, unattended, uncared for, wandering about unknown and unfamiliar places, he fell over the stairs; bruised and with his leg broken, neglected, he lingered in torments a few weeks and died.

Reading the testimony, the only conclusion we can reach is that the life of Mr. MCDONALD was an unnecessary sacrifice to wretched mismanagement.

It is with feelings of relief and gratification we turn from Anchorage to Hopkinsville. The asylum at Hopkinsville, under charge of Dr. RODMAN, has always had the confidence of the public. Dr. RODMAN'S reputation, professional and personal, has commanded for the institution under his charge unqualified approval. And yet, with such testimony concerning Anchorage as from time to time was made public, it seemed to us only fair and right fully and openly to publish a report of the exact condition of affairs at Hopkinsville. If the institution was what we believed, it had nothing to fear from any kind of an investigation; if it was different, the public had a right to know it.

The story told by the correspondent detailed to investigate the Hopkinsville Asylum, unknown to the officers and in a manner to preclude any possibility of deceit, fully sustains the past reputation of that institution, and will command for it renewed confidence when confidence is valuable. Reading the testimony given at Anchorage, there is some consolation in the knowledge that Hopkinsville is in Kentucky, and that for twenty years Dr. RODMAN has so faithfully served the State and humanity.

In this connection we call attention to an article from the London *Medical Times* on the abuses prevailing at Anchorage. It shows that Kentucky is becoming a by-word of reproach in every civilized land.

SILVER FALLACIES.

The silver question is again assuming prominence.

There are two sets of extremists on both the opposite sides of the question, and we propose to notice briefly some of the positions of these extremists.

Senator MCPHERSON brought forward a bill last week which proposed both to terminate the coinage of standard dollars and to legalize the issue of stamped silver bars *ad libitum*, the same to be valued at the rate of 15.98 to 1. According to this bill any owner of silver bullion can have it assayed and run into bars at the mint, either selling it to the mint at the rate of 15.98 ounces of standard silver to one ounce of gold, or receiving the stamped bars after paying the mint charges. These bars are to be a legal tender medium, like the standard silver dollars.

It would be difficult to compress into one measure a greater collection of absurdity and moral wrong than there is in this bill.

In the first place, it is unconstitutional. Section X. declares that no State shall make anything but gold and silver *coin* a legal tender in payment of debts. It is evident that a bar is not a coin, but as this clause of the Constitution has been violated in the greenback currency, not much can be made out of this objection. The other clause of the Constitution relating to the currency gives Congress the power to "*coin* money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign *coin*." The Constitution recognized no form of circulating money except *coins* of gold and silver as legal-tender.

According to the second legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court, no new issues of legal-tender notes can be made and no other form of legal-tender money can be created. The conditions under which the outstanding issue of legal tenders is justified no longer exist.

But it is chiefly on financial grounds that this extraordinary measure is to be condemned. The proposition is that the mint shall buy every ounce of silver produced in the United States, if it be offered, and all that is imported, at a price seventeen per cent. higher than it is worth in the market. This naked statement is enough to stamp the bill as a gross iniquity, and no argument is needed to expose its special vices.

Under our present coinage system the Mint purchases silver bullion at the market price, and, therefore, saves the difference between the cost and the issuing values of silver coins. Senator MCPHERSON, however, proposes to give this profit to silver producers and importers, giving them at the expense of tax-payers 17 per cent. more than their metal is worth. The effect of this monstrous scheme would be not only to absorb into the Treasury all the silver produced in the United States, but to force its importation in such quantity as to deplete the Treasury of its gold and legal-tender reserve in the first six months of its operation.

Its effects in thoroughly demoralizing our money system and in forcing all the accessible gold into export to pay for silver bullion, need not be considered; as the above-mentioned features of the measure are certainly sufficient to convince any one who has not parted with his senses.

So much for this extremist. For another extremist we turn to the *Financial Chronicle*, which is equally radical, erring on the side of retroaction as Senator MCPHERSON does on the side of expansion. In its last issue the *Chronicle* publishes an extremely wild argument against the present position and operation of our silver legislation, which might easily deceive all cursory readers.

The *Chronicle's* argument is based mainly on the false assumption that the coinage of silver dollars has produced a dangerous inflation of the currency, and that it will force the exportation of gold. This is an old weakness of the *Chronicle*. From 1878 to 1884 the *Chronicle* has been insisting that the coinage of the silver dollar should be suspended, or otherwise that it would force an outward drain of gold. Its plea in the first two or three years after the passage of the act of 1878 was, that this coinage was not increasing the circulating medium materially, as the people would not handle the new money; but latterly it has been arguing lustily that it was producing a dangerously rapid expansion. There has always been a menace before the eyes of the *Chronicle* that the standard silver dollar would inevitably expel gold from the country.

The silver act was passed in 1878. In 1879 the imports of gold coin and bullion amounted to $5,624,948, and the domestic exports to $4,145,085; in 1880 the imports were $80,758,396, and the domestic exports $1,774,639; in 1881 the imports were $100,031,259, and the domestic exports $1,826,307; in 1882 the imports were $34,377,054, and the domestic exports $31,303,625; and in 1883 the imports were $17,734,149, and the domestic exports $8,920,909. In the last five years the imports amount to $238,425,806, and the domestic exports to $48,070,955, showing a net gain of $190,354,851. In the same period the imports of silver coin and bullion amount to $56,341,782, and the domestic exports to $58,182,359. We do not include the re-exports of foreign coin and metal, because they do not essentially affect the result.

In the period, therefore, covering the life-time of the Bland-Allison law, the net imports of gold amount to $190,354,000, a sum greater than had been previously imported since the founding of the Government.

The argument of the *Chronicle* and its school is equally at fault in respect to silver. According to them, we overvalued silver so much in that law, that the United States was destined to become the dumping-ground of silver for the world; and it was through the effect of the predicted silver glut that gold was to be forced into export. The statistical record shows, that while importing such a vast stock of gold, we have exported considerably more silver than we have imported.

In connection with this gold movement it is pertinent to consider, also, the steady and rapid expansion of our stock of gold from the production of American mines. These two sources of supply have increased the volume of gold currency since the Bland-Allison act was passed by more than 100 per cent.

If we were as illogical as the *Chronicle* we might insist that the unparalleled importation of gold since 1878 was attributable to the influence of the silver act of that year. The fact is that importation was merely a coincidence. It was due to other causes. Not an ounce of gold was brought to our shores by that legislation, but the imports were wholly due to our immense exports of produce and to a large foreign demand for American securities. It suffices to show that at least our silver laws did not interfere with the import of gold, nor did they stop the export of silver.

The *Chronicle* finds the principal trouble at present in the silver certificates. On January 1, 1882, these amounted to $68,500,000, on June 1, 1883, to $73,000,000, and on January 1, 1884, to $110,000,000. This is positively frightful. This issue is backed dollar for dollar by hard money, is redeemable on demand, and expands or contracts according to the state of trade, but the *Chronicle* urges that it is a dangerous expansion, and, in the old strain, it solemnly warns us that it must necessarily expel our stocks of gold. To prove its arguement, it appends an elaborate table, which purports to show that in 1883 our net gold *imports* were $15,810,000, and in 1882 our net gold *exports* were $25,318,000. That is to say, on an increase of $37,000,000 of silver certificates in 1883, our gold balance of 1883 was $40,000,000 better than in 1882. This is certainly an extremely awkward illustration for the *Chronicle;* but we will not attempt to claim the gain in gold balances to have resulted from an increase of silver certificates. The unfavorable balance of 1882 was due to the small crops of 1881, to large purchases of foreign merchandise, and to the return from Europe of enormous amounts of our securities.

The *Chronicle* urges that "this redundancy in our currency" has kept produce prices so high that we can not export agricultural products as freely as heretofore, and therefore we must begin to export gold. This allegation is simply absurd and contemptible. The *Chronicle* can not be ignorant of the fact that we have exported within the last three years fully the average percentage of the corn, wheat, hog products, cotton and petroleum in proportion to the production of those articles. If we have a small surplus we can not have a large export. The *Chronicle* must be fully aware also that the last three years have witnessed a general shrinkage in mercantile values, in labor and in securities. It will not dare deny that the state of the currency has no more affected the value of the products of the soil than the value of the products of the loom, the furnace, the rolling-mill, the mine and corporate securities. The latter outweigh in the country's exchanges the value of our agricultural exports a thousand-fold; and they prove that the purchasing power of silver certificates and silver dollars, which is the same as that of gold dollars, has increased since 1881 25 to 50 per cent. If corn, wheat and hog products have not been cheapened proportionately, it is because they have been relatively scarce.

If the *Chronicle* would help to rectify the morals of the New York Stock Exchange, it would be doing more consistent work in behalf of our foreign exchange resources, as it is notorious that the disgrace into which those securities have fallen in Europe is the principal source of danger to the course of exchange.

As to the whole question, we do not conceive that any danger will attend the continued coinage of silver under existing limitations, nor that any harm would result from a temporary cessation of the coinage. We are even ready to concede that important strategical benefits to the cause of bimetallism might result, in the present status of the question in Europe, from a temporary suspension. We say this without derogating in the least from our previous adherence to the principle of bimetallism. It is simply a contingency in political strategy which involves no new departure. But what we are principally interested in is in protecting the public, so far as we may be able, from false doctrines and injurious misrepresentations.

THE MILAN TELEGRAM.

The following letter has reached us:

"In your articles in regard to message refused at Milan you are in error. That is a B. and O. telegraph office, and not a Western Union. All Western Union managers understand that they are to accept *all paid messages* and forward the same promptly."

This is a mistake; the Baltimore and Ohio road practically controls the Ohio and Mississippi road, but it has not been able to displace the Western Union, at least not at Milan. The office there is a Western Union office; the blank on which the rejected message was written was a Western Union blank, and it is now in our possession.

We have made no mistake at all about this matter. We understand perfectly that Western Union operators are instructed to accept all messages paid for, but in this case C. B. COLE, Division Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi, transcended his authority, coerced the operator and suppressed news to which the public was justly entitled. Of course, there is no excuse; COLE had just as much right to open the mail bag and take out any letters he considered damaging. It was an arbitrary, an inexcusable act, and we want to know what course the managers of the Ohio and Mississippi, which is in the hands of a receiver, and therefore under the jurisdiction of the courts, will take.

It is also a matter of much more than ordinary public interest to know what measures the Western Union will take to protect their employes from being "bull-dozed" and their patrons from injury. If that company does nothing, then its boasts are idle. It has at times taken a firm stand in defense of telegraph messages, holding them as inviolable as the mails. If, as in the instance under discussion, an operator is free to determine whether or not a message is fit, or if, when in doubt, he has the privilege of submitting its contents to railroad officials or to any one, then our laws concerning such matters must be made more stringent. This is a kind of espionage to which the press can not submit, and which is full of danger to the public.

PRIDE AND GENEROSITY.

The Central Committee of Relief is working with excellent judgment and commendable liberality. No one deserving of relief is denied it. Though every precaution is taken to exclude impostors from the benefits of the liberality of our citizens, care is taken not to adhere too strictly to the rules of exclusion.

The requirements of the committee will be met, and met promptly, by our own citizens. We certainly will make no demand for outside aid until our own resources are exhausted, and as yet they have scarcely been touched. To ask money from the Government or from those in the East charitably inclined, simply because it may be had for the asking, is foolish, absurd, selfish. That money, every dollar of it, is needed elsewhere; not one dollar of it is needed here.

To say the committee has no right to refuse it, because it is offered not to them but to the poor people, is ridiculous and will impose on no one. All the committee can do is to decline to be the almoners of those elsewhere. There is danger of overdoing relief; of encouraging idleness and beggary by the distribution of excessive charity. We want none of that work done here, and the poor themselves—the real sufferers from the flood—are all of one opinion on this subject. The demand for outside assistance comes from those who are not willing to help themselves, who are glad to receive charity on any condition. This is not the spirit of our citizens—of those who direct the affairs and mark out the future of Louisville.

We can take care of our own poor, and we will do it. Here the injury done by the high water is temporary and limited in its character. Business is lighter than usual, but none of our resources are permanently crippled.

It is only the idlers, the croakers, the obstructionists, the men devoid of public spirit, of city pride, of business foresight or energy, men who are always in the way of progress, men who do nothing themselves and try to impede others—it is only men of this character who insist that Louisville go a begging. They will not be listened to; they never are, and that is why they make so much noise. Disappointed and without influence, they try to attract attention by an insane clamor and by their abuse of men and measures approved by every intelligent community.

Louisville will do as she has always done—she will pay her way. She is able to do this, because she thrusts aside the class of men represented by these public beggars. The character of a city, like the character of an individual, is worth something, and it must not be sacrificed in a moment of cowardice or unreasonable fear. When the Relief Committee wants $10,000, all it has to do is to ask for it.

We explain, for the benefit of the ignorant, that this course is pursued for two good reasons. First, Louisville is able and willing to care for her own people. Second, if we call on the Government or the Secretary of War for no assistance, more remains for sufferers elsewhere. That is Louisville's help to those in distress beyond her borders.

We ask attention to the communication this morning signed "Relief," which clearly explains the methods used in relieving distress, and it shows that no necessity of any kind exists for calling on those outside of the city for assistance at this time.

NEWS COPYRIGHT.

The movement to secure a national copyright of news matter for twenty-four hours after its publication is but a natural outgrowth of a comparatively new and important industry. Modern news-gathering, as it is now understood, is but a recent development of a progressive age, the product of the telegraph, the alertness and energy of the daily press, and of that pushing and active spirit which is so preeminently characteristic of the country and the times.

No enterprise has been developed more rapidly or more effectively than this. There is hardly a prominent newspaper in the United States which does not pay five times as much for news to-day as it did a few years ago. The systems of news-gathering, whether through general associations or the "special" efforts of individual journals, have become remarkably comprehensive and elaborate. They are conducted strictly as business undertakins and at great cost, and that they have not yet been recognized in national legislation is due mainly to their recent growth. Laws for the regulation of railroads were not passed until we had railroads, and now that the collection and publication of news has reached a point as a factor of civilization and business which can not further be ignored, the law will doubtless not be long in affording it that security which it grants to other industries.

Indeed, it would be hard to say why the publisher of news, who, at whatever expense of money and energy, has obtained that news, should not be protected against its theft by his rivals. News is his stock in trade; it is what he buys and sells, and that others should be permitted to appropriate it without remuneration is simply robbery. The difference in the location of many journals and the consequent difference in the time of their publication make this often a serious matter. There is a class of men whose regular business is to secure early copies of certain journals and rifle their contents for the benefit of other papers, which thus share all the fruits of their competitors' expense and enterprise with only the cost or the trouble of stealing it.

The proposed law would not interfere with the custom of clipping and crediting news by one paper from another. No journal objects to this. It is the pirates who prey upon legitimate industry that a news copyright is intended to reach. This is certainly asking no more than what any honest business is entitled to expect.

WE commend to the Atlanta *Constitution* and those who, like it, contend that the only principle which the Democratic party should have in this campaign is "success," a paragraph from the speech of the Hon. MELVILLE W. FULLER, delivered at the recent banquet of the Iroquois Club, at Chicago. Alluding to Mr. MORRISON'S bill as a practical attempt to relieve the people of burdens which rest on every household and individual in the land, he said:

"If it, or some similar measure, can not pass the House of Representatives, it will be because of the prevalence of that fatal cowardice which has kept the Democracy in the minority for more than twenty years. [Cheers.] It can not be expected that a party can command a majority of the votes of this country which openly abjures its own principles, or meanly declares that it has never had any. [Loud applause.] The Republican party, as such, is the lineal successor of the old Whig party. It takes the doctrine of protective tariff by descent. I protest against any effort, on behalf of the Democratic party, to obtain it by purchase. [Cheers.] The Democratic party, the party of the people, must be true to the popular cause; not playing the part of a knave to get some office, but discharging the duty, which it owes to itself and its country, of practicing that which it professes, and of proving worthy of that success which can not be commanded if it be not deserved."

"SUPPOSE," says the New York *Sun*, "Mr. MORRISON'S Tariff Bill should be passed, and suppose that under its operations the revenue, instead of being reduced should be increased. What would we do about it then?" Suppose it should? That wouldn't be such a terrible misfortune. The *Sun* is compelled to admit that Mr. MORRISON'S bill would reduce the taxes of the people. If, reducing these taxes, it at the same time should increase the revenue in the Treasury, the people would be that much better off and the increase of revenue would permit of a still further enlargement of the free list. "Take steel railroad bars, for illustration," says the *Sun*. "The present rate of duty is so high that none are imported, and the revenue from that source is accordingly nothing at all. But reduce the duty to a rate which makes importation practicable, and a very large sum in the Treasury would be the consequence." But the people would get their bars 20 per cent. cheaper, all the same, and the increased revenue from this source would make possible a still further reduction in that and other articles until they should be brought to a strictly revenue standard.

ALL at once, a few weeks ago, the Nashville *American* discovered for itself that the farmers were "protected" by a tariff on their products, particularly on peanuts, and it blew a great blaring of trumpets to that effect. It only required a few words of information to enlighten even the *American* as to the ludicrous spectacle it was making of itself, and never from that day to this has it had a syllable to say about a tariff on farm products. But the farmers trouble it. After an evidently long period of incubation, it comes at them with another dazzling argument. If we abolish all customs duties, it says, the expenses of the Government will have to be paid from a direct tax on the farmer's land. Perhaps the *American* will now draw on its remarkable stock of information and tell the farmers who is proposing to abolish all customs duties.

THE East is said to be almost a unit on the whisky bill. The liquor dealers and the press are for once united. The opposition is compact. The reason is plain—the East is short of whisky and desires to buy. Eastern capital scents the chances of a rich quarry in the expected embarrassments of Western and Southern whisky men, and anticipates large and cheap bargains if the market should break, while Eastern journals oppose the bill partly because of the misrepresentations of local interests, and partly because of their prejudice against all legislation especially beneficial to the West. The East in this matter will witness another illustration very soon that the United States is not their oyster.

THE President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers proposes a new type of coalition, viz: a solemn league between labor and capital in that department. This alliance, offensive and defensive, is to be formed against the noble army of consumers. We are assured by the gentleman that, if such a compact had been in operation in the last few years, steel rails would now be selling at $50 per ton instead of $32 to $35. Such ideas naturally emanate from bounty-fed interests, in which values are under permanent artificial conditions; but consumers have nothing to fear from efforts to form a pool between capital and labor. As in mixtures of oil and water, one or the other will always be on top.

"THE rural editors are protesting against the continued discussion of the tariff question. They want something easy. One of them suggests that agriculture be substituted for it."—[*Nashville Banner.*

If they can't discuss the tariff, they can't discuss agriculture. The more one knows about the tariff the more he knows about agriculture and the wrongs it suffers at the hands of tariff-makers.

THE Cincinnati *News Journal* has devised a new plan for the relief of the flood sufferers. It charges one dollar a line for the publication of all flood "poetry," turning the proceeds over to the fund. Writers of this class of literature will now know where to publish their productions where they will do the most good.

"A DEMOCRATIC ticket to boom with: For President, WILLIAM R. MORRISON, of Illinois; Vice President, FRANK HURD, of Ohio. Platform: Free beeswax."—[*Philadelphia Press.*

That isn't a bad ticket. It would snow under the Republican combination: For President, W. D. KELLY, of Pennsylvania; for Vice President, J. WARREN KEIFER, of Ohio. Platform: Free grog.

A RECENT dispatch from Egypt says: "The rebels advanced this evening to within a mile and a half of the town (Suakim). They then lighted fires and destroyed a large melon plantation." What stronger proof could be given that these rebels belong to a dark-skinned race?

THERE certainly is a class of people here who have suffered seriously from the flood, but who are too proud to make their wants known to the proper committees. Some of them are the most deserving objects of true charity, and their needs, by all means, should be attended to.

HAS BISMARCK really returned those Lasker resolutions to Congress? That is a question which the people would like to have some definite information about. If he has, then this country should lose no time in vigorously retaliating on the German Hog.

STATISTICS say that the population of Paris is decreasing. Can this result have any connection with the development of BERNHARDT'S muscular idiosyncracies, or with the prohibition by the French Government of the chief citizens of the Paris of America?

THIS AND THAT.

The Widowed Queen.

[*By the Poet of the Asfaltus.*]

Good Queen Victoria's widowhood
Was always so deplored—
So high in our esteem she stood,
While Englishmen adored.

It's known to almost every one
How loneliness will vex;
But she was not left all alone—
It's thought John Brown was *Rex*.

A DISTINGUISHED oculist is looking around for a site for his new office.

BILL ARP says that a woman wants everybody's children whipped but her own.

IT is supposed that the flood went up to Maiden Lane to see what kind of stockings were there.

YOUNG men from the country easily find an opening in Philadelphia. The streets are full of holes.

A NEW YORK doctor's horse is so unruly that he is afraid to go to a patient's funera lwith it.

A CLEOPATRA'S needle should be set up to mark the floods. It would soon be full of Ohioroglyphics.

THE inventor of a series of sneak robberies in Philadelphia has been discovered to be a former policeman.

THE bright new cents given out by the City Tax Receiver are known to tax-payers as "Kohnhorst's gold."

THE profits of the local insurance companies of Georgia for twelve months do not amount to more than $200,000.

PUNCH, sisters, punch with care. A California young woman has applied for the position of street-car conductor.

MR. VANDERBILT has gone to the trouble of denying a rumor. Mr. Vanderbilt's motto should be, "Rumors be dashed!"

OUR fountains in the Court-house yard are like an old toper who delays the game of cards—they are dry and refuse to play.

THE late weather indications for "Tennessee and the Ohio valley" remind one of Queen Victoria—she has had a long *reign*.

SOME brigands of the Albanian frontier have captured a Judge. The so-called honor among thieves appears to be only His Honor.

A DRUGGISTS' trades union in New York proposes to "boycott" wholesale druggists who sell to retail druggists that cut prices.

FREE soup is not much sought after in Boston this year. Free soup, to be popular in Boston, must show up a reasonable number of beans.

A WASHINGTON man complains because the stars and stripes are not kept flying on the White House.—[*Times.*] It's probably Ben. Harrison.

MILLIONAIRE HUNT, of Michigan, had a library made up chiefly of humorous literature. Unfortunately for Mr. Hunt, he died just before MRS. Victoria's book came out.

IT is a coincidence that as the milkmen who have been shut off from their customers by the late floods return to the regular delivery of milk the waters of the Ohio are receding rapidly.

A CONFIDENCE man was arrested in New York just as he was about to fleece a Pittsburgh man out of $100. A Pittsburgh man would soon go to pieces if he had only the tariff to protect him.

A GRAND jury in Northern New York were prejudiced against a certain Methodist preacher upon being told that "he never stayed more than two or three years in a place."—[*Whom to Trust.*

KING HUMBERT has directed that hereafter, at State banquets and Court dinners, Italian wines, with the exception of champagne, shall be served, instead of foreign. This is a great blow to California.

IT has been decided to shoot all goats found in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. This is right. It is much better to keep goats out of parks. They can always find enough shrubbery to chew in the inclosures of private citizens.

PROMPT tax-payers of Louisville, by looking over their bills for the past twelve years and footing up what they have paid out in railroad taxes, will become highly interested. Even the smallest tax-payer will find something for his mind.

MR. CONKLING is slowly crawling back into politics. The *Herald* says: "Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling yesterday sent a letter to the Board of Police Commissioners recommending ex-Detective James Pryor for reappointment on the police force."

THE permanent part of Montreal ends at high water mark. Below that point the construction is such that the entire area may be swept with impunity, and after the flood is over the piers are quite as serviceable as they were before.—[*Afloat in Canada.*

AN account-book seized by the police of St. Louis in a poker-room showed that the clear profit over expenses to the proprietor from the percentage on the games played in the month of January was $1,367. Doesn't somebody want to chip in something for the poker sufferers of St. Louis?

The New York *Times* says a father may get rid of an objectionable suitor for his daughter's hand by borrowing money from him. This may do for Gotham, but out here the father who could find any money on his daughter's lover would be impressed by the city and made Chief of Detectives.

THE reporters who furnished an account of the first great flood, with which Noah was connected, inform us that "the fountains of the great deep were broken up." The recent flood must have had a similar effect upon the fountains in the Court-house yard. They, too, seem to be "all broken up," as they are dry and refuse to play.

A PHILADELPHIA politician, speaking of politics in that city, says "that if a man is a candidate for Constable he at once unfurls the tariff red flag, and waving it at you declares that if you don't support and vote for him the mills and manufacturing establishments will be shut down and the wages of the working people will be reduced to almost nothing." The Philadelphia candidates for Constable are not the only great men who suppose the people of the United States to be all fools.

AN application purporting to be signed by Col. Maurice Pinchover has been sent to the United States Patent Office for a patent for an adjustable dog's tail. The application claims that all dogs which, either by nature or by accident, are minus a tail encounter great difficulties in turning sharp corners, as their center of gravity is thrown too near the fore-legs, and they have to go slow or lose their balance. The proposed tail can be fastened to the stump, and as the dog turns to the right the tail will tend to throw his rear to the left, thus enabling him to turn easily and rapidly without losing his equilibrium.—[*Washington Star.*

THE committee in charge of the matter has selected for the late Senator Hill's statue the following inscriptions from his writings: "He who saves his country saves all things, and all things saved do bless him; who lets his country die lets all things die, dies himself ignobly, and all things dying curse him." For the reverse side: "The Constitution should know no section, but should know all the States." On one side piece: "We are in our father's house; our brothers are our companions, and we are here to stay, thank God, forever." On the other side will be a brief record of the Senator's public and professional life. The statue is rapidly approaching completion.—[*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

Thursday Morning Set Apart for the Consideration of the Bill Looking to Their Completion.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—The bill looking to the completion of the Capitol buildings at Frankfort by providing for the issuance of $500,000 worth of twenty-year six per cent. bonds has been made a special order in the House for next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. There seems to be no objection against the building of a State House to meet the present requirements and growing demands of the public business, but the chief obstacle that will arise in the discussion of the bill is where shall the State House be built.

What advantages has Lexington, or any other city in the State than Louisville, over Frankfort? If accessibility is the all-important question, is the distance west of Lexington to the State line greater than west of Frankfort? Is the population not greater and can not a large majority of the people reach Frankfort just as conveniently as Lexington when the people of the whole western part of the State must first come to Louisville?

Leaving these questions aside, which in reality are trivial objections, where in the State can there be found a more picturesquely situated little city for a capital location—a city fuller of historic incidents to keep alive the State pride and an emulation worthy the brave and honored sons of the noble old Commonwealth, who have made the State and this city famous for their deeds of valor and majesty of mind, many of whom now lie buried in the beautiful cemetery on the top of the hill? Where may be found more generous, nobler or more intelligent people as a class than those who have been gathered to this city from time to time, called here to fill high and important positions of trust and honor, and eventually becoming attached to the warm hearted, cordial and hospitable citizens, making Frankfort their home for life and leaving descendants as a pledge and heirloom to the State and its capital seat?

The buildings and grounds, if the location be changed, revert back to the Innis heirs, and will entail a loss of at least $500,000 to the State. It is true other cities may make good that sum, but is it in accordance with the spirit of a Kentuckian to go begging from door to door merely to barter away his capital to the highest bidder?

The $500,000 asked for can be paid with but a slight burden upon the shoulders of the tax-paying population. Take, for exampie, without being strictly correct—there will be $25,000 of the principal to redeem every year, and $30,000 say of interest, though that sum will not be necessary each year. The present valuation of property in the State is by assessors $374,554,979, and by Railroad Commissioners $31,317,374, making a total valuation of $405,872,353. To meet, then, this principal and interest, it will require but a trifle over one cent on each $100 valuation for the first two or three years and not equal to one cent afterward. Gentlemen of the Assembly, think about these facts and figures, and give Frankfort fair play. Do not let your unreasonable prejudice stand in the way of the needs of your State and against a little city which has never done any part of the State the least harm, but, to the contrary, always endeavored to manifest toward all the kindest of feelings and good wishes.

GRANT'S MEMORY

Comes to His Rescue and Helps Him Settle the Controversy Over the Battle of Cold Harbor.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 19.—The *Blade* has received another letter from Gen. Grant in relation to the controversy over the battle of Cold Harbor, as follows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1884.—*Editor Blade*—Dear Sir: In further reply to yours of the 31st ult. in relation to the battle of Cold Harbor, since writing you on the 7th inst., I have thought about it and have a sort of indistinct recollection that I did issue orders for another attack, but came to the conclusion myself, and without consultation, that it would prove a failure and leave no compensating results, and I simply sent word verbally to the corps commanders before the time ordered for that attack to suspend, and then made my arrangements for a final left-flank movement north of the James. Truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Another Missing Girl.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Miss Grace Kean, a young lady about twenty years of age, daughter of a New York carriage manufacturer, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. E. Norton, in this city, for the past two months, went out to do some shopping yesterday afternoon, and nothing has been heard of her since. The family is in great distress, and every effort, with the aid of the police, is being made to find the young lady.

Miss Kean has returned to her sister's home. It is given out that the young lady simply spent the night at a friend's house, but her relatives are extremely reticent regarding the matter.

Murder In the First Degree.

MUSKEGON, MICH., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Korun Larson, charged with poisoning John Guild, was found guilty of murder in the first degree this morning. Her husband awaits trial on the same charge. Guild was 60 years of age, and deeded a farm to Mrs. Larson on condition that she should furnish him with a home during his life. He died suddenly August 1, and a post-mortem disclosed that death was occasioned by a dose of "Rough on Rats," and the crime was imputed to the Larsons.

Advice at Long Range.

[*Boston Bulletin.*]

One advantage of the long-distance telephone will be that the reporters on the American dailies can tell the English authorities at once how to manage matters in Egypt instead of waiting for the slow process of sending a paper over marked with a blue pencil.

Life is Short, Art is Long.

[*Washington Republican.*]

Ash Wednesday is not far off, and "society" is knuckling down to business. The society lady who does not attend five parties and ever so many receptions a week is losing valuable time.

Another Lie Nailed.

[*Detroit Post.*]

Mr. Vanderbilt wants the public to understand that he is not a philanthropist. It is kind of Mr. Vanderbilt to refute this rumor before it had gained general currency.

Look Out for the "Tuffs."

[*Dr. Talmage.*]

Too many persons like to tell how "tuff" they "used to be." We always shun these "tuff" sinners for fear they may have a relapse.

They Never Take Water.

[*Chicago News.*]

It will be noted with pain that so far none of the Ohio Presidential candidates have perished in the flood. We can only hope for the best.

Political Metempsychosis.

[*Philadelphia Call.*]

There are only 106 Modoc Indians left, and it is suspected that one of these is the Greenback party in disguise.

A Lively Combination.

[*Baker Pasha.*]

"It seems to me that all the plagues of Egypt came together and hit me at once, in a different place."

Don't Damn the River.

[*Cincinnati News Journal.*]

Probably the river would go down faster if everybody would quit damning it. Try it for a few days.

A Visible Means of Support.

[*New Orleans Picayune.*]

Every clerk in Washington ought to have a Senator for use as a means of support.

Same With the Ohio Valley.

[*Atlanta Constitution.*]

What the bounding West wants is a navy.

Depending On a Broken Stick.

[*Philadelphia Times.*]

Mr. Sherman can't limp into the Presidency on Mahone's outrage crutch.

The Early Bird.

[*New York Mail.*]

"The campaign liar" is getting in his day's work the night before, this year.

FOR TWENTY HOURS

The House is in Continuous Session For Want of a Quorum,

The Sergeant-at-Arms All the Time Beating the Bush For Recruits.

From the Byways and Highways He Gathers Them Until the Number Is In.

During the Interim the Members Enact a Scene at Once Amusing and Disgraceful.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House was in continuous session from 12 o'clock yesterday to 8:40 this morning. It was not until the last hour that the Democrats had secured the presence of enough of their own party to constitute a quorum. Then there was a vote on the motion to suspend the rules and fix next Thursday, and succeeding days until it is disposed of, for consideration of the bill to pension veterans of the Mexican war, and also those who served in the Seminole and Creek Indian disturbances. This motion was carried by 175 to 35, more than the necessary two-thirds. Adjournment was had until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

A more jaded lot of men were never seen than those who had been present since 12 o'clock yesterday. Members who were brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms this morning looked comparatively fresh. The floor was completely littered with torn paper and printed bills and reports. The Chamber at adjournment presented a woeful appearance. Members went home to sleep, and very few of them appeared at the Capitol this afternoon.

There was early this morning a scene of great disorder and very sensational in character. It was perhaps almost as exciting a scene as has ever been witnessed on the floor. Both sides were out of temper. The Democrats were getting weary as well as the Republicans. A number of the latter were thinking about giving it up and going home. Judge Hardeman, of Georgia, however, rallied them and said they must stay there forever in order to give justice to men included in the bill. Even Hardeman's tactics would, however, have been of no avail if it had not been for the row. When that was precipitated every Democrat was willing to stay as long as it might be necessary.

The Sergeant-at-Arms had been bringing in a dilatory member every now and then. Belford had just explained that he was assaulted by the Sergeant-at-Arms while down on his knees praying the Lord to relieve the surplus of the Treasury.

The only apology that he could offer was: "Let us unlock the vaults of the Treasury and turn the $100,000,000 of surplus revenue into channels of trade and business, in order that honest, industrious and energetic people may be benefited."

He was excused with great applause. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, was then brought in, and from his entrance dated the row.

Mr. Reese, of Georgia, said that Mr. Brumm was present when the Republican filibustering began. He had assisted in its inauguration. He then left without leave.

Mr. Lamb, of Indiana, moved that Brumm be fined $8.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, got up and read the House a lecture. Nothing was ever accomplished by such proceedings as were then pending. They were simply disgraceful farces. He thought that members owed it to the country to discontinue them. Mr. Browne talked like a Sunday-school superintendent addressing a very unruly flock.

Some confusion arose, and for a few minutes short speeches were made.

Then Frank Hiscock got up and advanced down the middle aisle. He was evidently excited. He advanced slowly at first, saying, tauntingly that Democrats had a majority over a quorum of the House, but that they evidently had no control over the legislation of the country. They proposed to fine a gentleman for being absent whey then could get enough of their side together to make a quorum.

Mr. Morrison, who, with Mr. Hiscock, constituted the leading figures in the disorder which ensued, said: "We have not been skulking, like your men, and refusing to vote."

About fifteen men began talking at once. Mr. Carlisle at last got order.

Mr. Hiscock advanced rapidly right to the front of the Speaker's desk. He said: "The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee told me his Democratic colleagues had skulked from this House."

Mr. Morrison advanced down the aisle quickly till he stood directly in front of Mr. Hiscock. He shook his finger in Mr. Hiscock's face and cried, "I said no such thing."

The Democrats, every man present, surrounded Mr. Morrison, and every Republican got around Mr. Hiscock. The semi-circular space in front of the Speaker's desk was crowded. At least 50 members were saying something at once. It was a very exciting scene. It was 3 o'clock in the morning, and only a half-dozen people were in the galleries.

Mr. Hiscock said that he had and all the gentlemen around him had understood Mr. Morrison to say what had been attributed to him. He said the bill was not one for the relief of Mexican soldiers, but really to pension the survivors of Seminole and Creek wars. The Democrats were afraid to have it read. They shrank from having the bill which they proposed to vote for in this House read.

Mr. Tucker deliberately walked up to Hiscock and said: "I call the gentleman to order."

Hiscock replied tauntingly. The confusion which had arisen was renewed doubly. The Sergeant-at-Arms had to be sent for to restore order.

Mr. Tucker than stated that it was not in order for a gentleman to discuss the merits of a bill which was only up in order that a day might be fixed for its consideration.

The Speaker so ruled.

Mr. Tucker in a remark that followed, said: "I understood the member from New York ——"

"Say the gentleman from New York," interjected Hiscock.

Mr. Tucker did not, however, alter his phrase.

A by-play of interruptions followed. Mr. Hiscock once more referred to skulking Democrats, saying that he did not know but that there might be 100 unterrified Democrats who, in the language of Mr. Morrison, had skulked from making a record on the bill.

Mr. Morrison got mad. This time it was his fist that was shaken, as he said: "That statement is not true; I said nothing of the kind."

Mr. Hiscock continued to speak, with an interruption every minute.

Reed ridiculed the idea of the Democratic side attempting to fine a Republican member for being absent, when they could not get their own side there. He made one of those bitter speeches which are characteristic of the man.

After a good deal more jabbering, Morrison said that Hiscock had accused him of saying that Democrats had skulked. He had really said that they had not skulked as the Republicans had.

Hiscock having, like Morrison, cooled down, said that he might have been mistaken in the confusion. They then took back the "you dids" and "I did nots," and comparative quiet reigned once more.

Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, and Mr. Reagan, of Texas, made good speeches in favor of the bill.

Things went quietly on until adjournment. Lamb withdrew his motion to fine Brumm, and the latter was excused. The night session started peacefully, had a warlike break in the middle of it, and went out like a lamb.

The Republicans blundered in opposing the resolution by such a disgraceful procedure. The resolution only called for a day to consider the proposed bill. It was certainly a right that even a minority should have, much less a majority. Up to this time the Republicans have been boasting that they proposed to let the Democrats enact all the fool legislation that they were disposed to, and place no obstruction in their way. Their conduct last night shows they have weakened. The House is largely Democratic, and is of course responsible to the people for all the legislation it enacts.

Mr. Browne and Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, both made themselves conspicuous last night in their hostility to the resolution. Just why Mr. Browne and Mr. Calkins should so violently oppose a resolution which simply provided that a day be fixed to consider a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war, is inexplicable.

It was noticeable last night that the oldest members of the Democratic side of the House were present and made the fight. Twenty or thirty of the young Democratic members must have been out sporting. At any rate, they were not in their seats, for had they been the resolution would have been passed before dark.

RECOVERING DAMAGES.

A BILL TO REIMBURSE AN OFFICER FOR A LOSS OF PERSONAL EFFECTS BY SHIPWRECK PASSES AFTER DEBATE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—An interesting discussion arose in the Senate to-day on the liability of the Government for losses by officers of the navy while in discharge of their duty. It arose on a bill to reimburse an officer for the loss of his personal effects by shipwreck while en route to Oregon.

Mr. Ingalls was the first to question the wisdom of such legislation. He said if such claims were allowed there would soon be no difficulty in disposing of our surplus revenue.

Mr. Harrison, who had reported the bill from the Military Committee, stated that it had been the practice to allow such claims.

Mr. Ingalls, in reply, contented that there would be just as much right to reimburse officers for the loss of their effects on the field of battle—a thing which had never yet been done.

Mr. Plumb went a step further than his colleague and attacked the system which allows our officers higher pay and more pecuniary privileges in time of peace than they enjoyed when undergoing the perils of battle. Our army of 25,000 men costs, he said, within half a million dollars of the amount it takes to maintain an army of 400,000 in Germany.

The bill passed by a vote of 26 to 14.

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY BY THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the Danville investigation to-day W. P. Graves, white, a commission merchant of Danville, testified that he was armed on the day of the riot and fired four shots into the crowd of colored people. The colored men were firing in his direction and he returned the fire. He did not, however, see any pistols in the hands of the colored men. There was no conspiracy on the part of the whites to bring on a riot, but on the contrary the influence of the whites was exerted to the utmost to prevent a collision. A letter had been intercepted conveying the information that if the fighting took place down town the women and children on the borders of the town would be murdered in their houses.

George Adams, colored, testified that after he was subpœnaed to appear at Washington, he was approached by Barksdale, Hatcher, Lea and others, who told him he had better know d—d little about the riot when he went to Washington.

Charles Adams, colored, testified that Graves (the first witness) shot him on the day of the riot. He rolled up his sleeve and showed the scar of the wound.

R. J. Adams, colored, a policeman, said that two months before the riot the grand jury indicted the whole force and some others, white and black, for carrying concealed weapons. The colored people were poor and could not pay the fines, but the white people were able to pay. The outcome was that the colored people ceased carrying concealed arms and the whites continued.

Jefferson Hubbard, a colored witness, thought there were 300 pistols went off, "just like a pack of squibs." The whites then commenced calling "heah, heah, heah, kill 'em, kill 'em, kill 'em, kill 'em; just like dat." He saw Capt. Graves "wid a long pistol," which Graves discharged at the witness. The colored people having run every which way, the whites came from every direction with shot-guns.

Other witnesses added nothing to the information, and the committee adjourned.

THE SUPERVISING INSPECTORS

OF STEAM VESSELS ADJOURN SINE DIE—AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO THE SAFETY-VALVE RULES ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The annual convention of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels adjourned sine die. The board adopted an important amendment to the rules governing the construction of safety valves, as follows: The lever of safety valves to be attached to steam boilers on steam vessels shall have an area opening of not less than one square inch for every two square feet of grate surface in the boiler and seats; all such safety valves shall have an angle inclination to the center line of their axis of 45°; spring-loaded safety valves constructed in a manner to give increased lift by the operation of the steam after being raised from their seats on the spring load, and safety valves constructed in any other manner so as to give an effective area equal to that of the aforementioned safety valves may be used in lieu of the lever valves on all steamers, and shall be required to have an area of not less than one square inch to three square feet of grate surface of the boilers, and each spring-loaded valve shall be supplied with a lever that will raise the valve from its seat a distance of not less than that equal to one-eighth the diameter of the valve opening, and the seats of all such safety valves shall have an angle inclination to the center line of their axis of 45°.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF ABANDONED AND USELESS MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The bill reported by Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to provide for the disposition of abandoned and useless military reservations, provides that the land included within any reservation which has or may become useless for military purposes shall be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for appraisal and public sale, and also that such lands shall not be subject to location by warrant of any description, and shall not be subject to the homestead, pre-emption or timber culture laws. In the report accompanying the bill the committee submits a table showing the number and areas of the military reservation, which shows there are in all 179 such reservations, whose areas aggregate 2,920,580 acres.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

CONFIRMATIONS—C. S. PALMER ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT—GEN. ORD'S BODY—MINISTER HUNT'S DANGEROUS ILLNESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Confirmations—John Coburn, Indiana, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; Washington Cockle, Postmaster at Persia, Ill.

The President has nominated C. S. Palmer, of Vermont, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; Max Weber, New York, Consul at Nantes, and H. B. Triste, District of Columbia, Consul at Mozambique.

The body of Gen. Ord is expected to reach here on the 27th. The United States troops at Washington barracks, under command of Gen. Ayres, will escort the remains to Oak Hill. The following general officers of the army are detailed as pall-bearers: Gens. Bennett, McFealy, Wright, Hazen, Sackett, Rochester, Hallabird and Murray.

The Department of State has received information confirming the report of the dangerous illness of Minister Hunt.

Secretary Chandler, the Russian Minister and a number of bureau officers of the Navy Department leave Washington to-morrow for New York, to participate in the ceremonies attending the reception of the remains of DeLong and comrades.

The Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing to-day to representatives of the glass and pottery industries, who made arguments against the proposed reduction in the tariff.

The British Government has tendered the United States the use of the steamer Alert for the Greely relief expedition. She was built specially for the Arctics, and will be used as a supply ship and follow in the wake of the other vessels.

The gold coin in circulation Jan. 1, 1884, was $552,797,614; silver, $242,409,164; total, $795,206,778; a gain since July 1, 1883 in gold of $15,542,820; silver, $14,192,965; total, $29,735,785. The gold bullion Dec. 31, 1883, was $66,792,921.

CHICAGO, WELL EQUIPPED,

IS MAKING WHAT LOOKS LIKE A WINNING FIGHT FOR THE CONVENTION.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There are not more than a dozen members of the National Democratic Convention yet in the city. The delegation from Chicago is large, substantial and influential. They are making a vigorous and determined fight for the city. Chicago has up to this time the inside track, and it looks like that city will be selected for the next convention. The Louisville men are here, and making the best fight they can under the circumstances. It is the general opinion that the convention will meet the last week in June.

XLVIII. CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

A BILL AIMED AT OKLAHOMA PAYNE AND HIS FOLLOWERS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the Senate Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably a bill providing for the punishment of trespassers on Indian lands by imprisonment for one year or a fine of $500, or both. (The action of the committee was upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, and is especially intended to keep Payne and his followers off the Oklahoma lands.

Mr. MORRILL, from Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes, but asked, in deference to the wish of another Senator, that it be placed on the calendar. He also reported adversely on the bill providing for the retirement of small legal-tender notes.

The bill to provide for the issue of circulation to national banks was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD addressed the Senate in opposition to Mr. Plumb's amendment.

The debate was a long one, and was participated in by Messrs. Bayard, McPherson, Plumb, Vest, Allison and Mitchell. The opposition of Messrs. Bayard and Allison to Mr. Plumb's amendments was based, among other things, upon the fundamental changes which those propositions would involve in the character of our Government.

Mr. PLUMB withdrew his modification of yesterday to the amendment. The modification provided that the true intent and meaning was that the volume of paper money outstanding, exclusive of gold and silver certificates, should remain as now existing.

After further discussion by Messrs. Maxey, Beck, Coke and Fugh,

Mr. MORGAN said he proposed to offer an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas, to provide that, "whenever any portion of the circulation of a national bank be surrendered in consequence of the call and payment of debts by the United States Government, an equal amount of Treasury notes shall be issued by the Government in lieu thereof, so as to prevent shrinkage in the circulation."

After the executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTER AN ALL NIGHT SESSION AND SEVERAL LIVELY SCENES AN ADJOURNMENT IS TAKEN AT 8:55 TO TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the House during the early hours of the morning, there was a scene of great confusion and excitement. Mr. HISCOCK attempted to have a bill read, and the Democrats objected with great emphasis. Mr. Hiscock was standing full in front of the Speaker's desk, where he was surrounded by an excited crowd of his adherents and opponents, and finally the disorder became so great that the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms were required to restore some degree of order.

Mr. Tucker, approaching to within two feet of Mr. Hiscock, addressed him directly and called him to order.

The gentleman calls me to order, exclaimed Mr. HISCOCK, excitedly, because his side is unwilling to have advertised to the country the bill which they attempt to force down on this house. Mr. Hiscock, at one point in the debate, understood Mr. Morrison to say that seventy-five Democrats had been here and skulked away. He was proceeding to make a strong point upon this understanding of the case when Mr. Morrison interrupted to say that such an assertion was untrue. Mutual explanations followed, and the House again settled down into a state of comparative quiet.

At 6 o'clock a motion was agreed to, revoking all leaves of absence granted for this legislative day. At 8:15 a quorum was obtained, and Mr. Hewitt's motion, making the Mexican Pension Bill the special order for the 21st inst., was seconded, 165 to 1.

The resolution was then adopted, yeas 175, nays 35.

The announcement of the result was received with applause on the Democratic side, and at 8:55 A. M. the House adjourned till Wednesday.

WIRE WAIFS.

THE Austro-French Commercial Convention has been submitted to the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath.

H. C. TURPIN and John Burnett, rival sewing-machine agents, quarreled at Macon, Ga., and Turpin was stabbed to death.

EX-LIEUT. GOV. GARDNER'S residence at Bennington Center, Vt., with a valuable library and correspondence, burned. Loss, $25,000.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN was tendered a reception at Chicago last night by the Catholic cergy and societies. A feature was the presentation of costly vestments.

A Fatal Collision.

COSHOCTON, O., Feb. 19.—A most disastrous wreck occurred this morning at Trenton, a few miles east of here, on the Panhandle railroad, whereby three tramps were killed outright and one so seriously hurt that it is thought he will die. The engineer, conductor and two brakemen were badly injured, while two engines and twenty-one freight cars were almost entirely demolished. The scene of the mishap is at the foot of a long grade, down which the first section of the freight train was running at a high rate of speed. At the foot of the hill is a little station and side-tracks. Some devils in human form had moved the switch-rail without disturbing the signal-light.

A Pioneer Dead.

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 19.—Mrs. John McColloch, widow of an old pioneer and herself one of the oldest residents of Wheeling, died to-day. Her husband was for years clerk of the courts and her son, Samuel B. McColloch, succeeded him. The latter's mysterious disappearance a few months ago, which is still unexplained, is believed to have been partially responsible for his mother's death. The family descended from the pioneer Maj. McColloch, who made the famous leap near this city to escape from the Indians.

A Fatal Affray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—P. Delucca and A. Nardini, Italians in respectable circumstances, quarreled Saturday over an amount due by the latter to the former. Delucca drew a stiletto and stabbed Nardini six times, and then the latter drew a revolver and fired twice. Delucca died to-day.

When Will This Thing Stop?

[*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*]

They seem to be perfectly reckless in regard to criminal costs in Indiana. A doctor in that State has been arrested for killing a man. The tax-payers should rise up at once and put a stop to all such extravagant nonsense.

A CYCLONE'S SWEEP

Takes In Southern Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, Spreading Dire Destruction.

Paducah, Ky., Suffers to the Extent of $75,000 in Property and Some Loss of Life.

Reports from Georgia and Alabama Tell of People Killed and Houses Wrecked.

The Telegraph Wires Blown Down, Cutting Off Communication from Many Points.

DETAILS OF DEATH AND DISASTER.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PADUCAH, Feb. 19.—This has been an eventful and disastrous day in this place. We have not only had an increased rise in the river, now at the unprecedented stage of 53 feet 5 inches and rising, but have had a partly sunshiny day, with very heavy rains, followed at 5 o'clock this evening by a terrific storm of rain and wind. The fury of this storm was never equaled by anything witnessed in the place, and it had a serious effect, particularly along the river front where many houses are flooded. The hard dashing of the water beat down a large three-story brick used by Chess, Carley & Co., of Louisville, as an oil warehouse, belonging to Maj. Hale, of Mayfield, and destroyed the tobacco warehouse of Buckner & Brant.

In Carley's warehouse there was $1,000 worth of oil, and it was all swept away. Buckner & Brant and the tobacco dealers of the place lost about 300 hogsheads of tobacco stored with them.

These houses were all greatly exposed, and were beat to pieces by high-running waves from the river. Old steamboatmen say they never saw the like. Some less exposed houses were also badly damaged, and several light frames along the river front were swept away.

As the winds continue at this writing, with no prospect of early abatement, traveling upon the water is dangerous. The full extent of the damage can not be obtained, but it will aggregate $75,000 if the wind ceases now.

If the wind continues throughout the night the tobacco warehouses of Terrel, Reeves & Co., the boat store, ice-houses and other buildings are likely to go. The steamers Fowler, Henry Tyler and Silver Cloud were swept from their moorings, but not injured. It is reported that six or eight men were lost in skiffs in attempting to reach a small party on a flatboat, but in the great excitement of the occasion and the inability to get anywhere, this report can not be cleared up. It is very likely some lives were lost. Your correspondent is compelled to be brief and close early on account of wires working badly.

AT MT. STERLING, KY.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

MT. STERLING, Feb. 10.—At 4 o'clock this evening a tornado passed diagnoally through this city, unroofing houses in its destructive path. The Masonic Temple, belonging to Mrs. E. S. Apperson and which is occupied on the ground floor by D. H. Carpenter & Co. as store-rooms, had about one-third of the roof torn off and carried some distance away. The upper stories were deluged, and but for a double floor, filled with sawdust, Carpenter's stock would have been a loss. He sustained no damage.

The next to be victims of the raging storm was the Phœnix stable and Bristow's Hall on Maysville street. The former was partly unroofed, and the other was raised several feet, but came back to its place with little damage. The wind is blowing a gale and tin from roofs is flying in every direction, and great damage is being done.

AT FRANKLIN, KY.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKLIN, Feb. 19.—During the terrific storm that prevailed here this evening, Col. John J. Milliken, who had started to his father's residence, several miles west of this place, took refuge in a barn near by; the barn was blown down, injuring him seriously.

LIFE AND PROPERTY DESTROYED IN GEORGIA.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 19.—A *Constitution* special states that the storm of this afternoon in North Georgia was productive of great loss to life and property. For several days rains have been uninterrupted, causing a rapid rise in rivers. Cossometic and Ellijay rivers overflowed their banks, and have swept dwellings in several towns along their course, the report giving loss of life.

The Ostanaula and the Coosa, at Rome, began rising at the rate of 13 inches an hour, and has risen 27 feet at 1:30 this evening. Heavy clouds portended a renewal of the storms, during which the flood-gates of heaven seemed to be opened, accompanied by a cyclone of wind. Signs and everything that could be detached went flying in all directions. Soon houses were upturned, and the flying timbers carried death and destruction in their way.

Reports from Walker, Paulding, Chattooga and other counties are freighted with disaster.

In East Rome the residence of W. S. Crane is completely demolished. One thousand residences in that county were similarly demolished.

In Cave Springs a great loss of life is reported. Among others, Mr. Gilliard and his son were killed by a falling beam of the house from which they were attempting to escape. Two negroes, names not given, also perished. Mrs. Hoke was fatally injured. The family of Mr. Ford, five persons, were seriously injured; to what extent is not stated. The State Deaf and Dumb Institute is located in this place, and the terror of the frightened inmates was pitiful to see.

Passing on through Carroll county along the banks of Hatchchubbee river, the reports are that there were great disasters to life and property, but as the telegraph wires are down in almost every direction, it is impossible to get reliable particulars.

Columbus is practically cut off from the world, but reports which have been obtained are that the loss of life and property has been incredible. The roof of the Rankin House was blown off. In Harris county two cyclones started, one of which did the damage in the section already noted, while the other took a straight westerly course, and passed across through Randolph to Columbus, and out of the State.

From Elbert county a most terrible tale comes:

At Jasper, Pickens county, a large number of children were in school, when the teacher saw the portending clouds. He dismissed the scholars and sent them home. On the way they were overtaken by the storm, when they huddled in a vacant building. A gust of wind carried the building away, crashing timbers killing and mangling the unfortunate little ones, a great many of whom are dead.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE IN ALABAMA.

ROME, GA., Feb. 19.—A fearful storm struck Amberson and Ladiga, Ala., this afternoon and some fourteen persons were killed. Houses were blown down in large numbers. Every house in Amberson is reported down. At Cave Spring several houses were demolished and an old man named Gaillard was killed. Capt. Lapsly's house was blown down and his sister-in-law is supposed to be killed. Ten or twelve neighboring houses were destroyed. Great excitement exists, and reliable information is hard to get.

AT CHATTANOOGA.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 19.—A severe wind storm passed through North Georgia from the southwest this afternoon. The wires are down, and only meager details can be learned. It is reported that at Amberso, Ga., many houses were demolished and fourteen persons killed outright and many injured. At Cave Springs, Ga., a large house was blown over and an entire family killed. At Cartersville, Ga., many houses were blown down and barns and fences were laid low in that entire section. In this city two houses were blown over, but there were no casualties.

AT EVANSVILLE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 19.—The river has been on a stand all day, 2¾ inches above the highest water of last year. The thermometer has ranged from 56° to 20°, and the barometer lower than ever known here before, going down to 28 8-10.

The heaviest gale ever witnessed at this point commenced this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The wind was from the north, which was followed by a snow-storm. A two-story frame dwelling was blown from the Kentucky shore entirely across the river to this side, going into pieces about 300 yards from the levee. Water street is strewn with portions of wrecked buildings. Two boys who were duck hunting are supposed to be lost, as they were known to be on the river when the storm came up. The damage here is slight, but it is feared that every building submerged above, opposite and below, has been dashed to pieces.

Relief boats leave at daylight for ports above and below.

STOPPED BY THE SNOW.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—A *Tribune* special reports all the roads in Southern Minnesota and Dakota blocked. The storms are generally subdivided. It is 6° below zero here this evening, and growing colder.

A STORM IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The *Inter Ocean's* specials indicate a severe wind, snow and sleet storm in Southern Illinois.

AN OHIO CYCLONE.

COSHOCTON, O., Feb. 19.—A terrific wind and rain storm struck this place about 8 o'clock to-night, doing great damage to trees and buildings. The roof of the steel works, the largest manufactory in the place, was blown off and a portion of the walls demolished. All lines of telegraph were blown down, and it is feared much damage has been done throughout the country.

THE SOLDIER'S PRAYER.

A Recruit Who Has Felt the Fire Sends Back a Warning to the Boys Left Behind.

[*Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.*]

FORT APACHE, A. T., Feb. 4.—The soldiers of this post are getting out of humor with the kind of treatment they are getting. I feel it my duty to all soldiers to throw a little light on the subject; and, knowing you to be fearless in regard to frauds, I trust you will publish this, that the boys back East may take warning and not enlist. When a recruit is able to go through the manual of arms, he is put on guard at 9 o'clock in the morning and kept on till 9 next day. At 1 o'clock the day he comes off guard he is put on Quartermaster fatigue the rest of that day, old guard fatigue next day, on herd guard next day; then comes kitchen police, then room orderly; then, without a day off, he is put back on guard. So it runs from day to day. He has to clean up his clothes, shine up his belts, gun-stock and clean the rust and dirt out of his carbine, saber and saber scabbard between such duties as above of a night after his day's work is done, and is lucky if he gets off with a little scolding at Sunday morning inspection before he goes on guard. Try to explain and you are told to "shut up, or I'll put you in the mill," which means a week or ten days at hard work, with a sentry over you with a loaded gun. The Quartermaster must have a detail every day to do the work that heavy appropriations are made by Congress to pay for. The Quartermaster must have drinking money, you know; also luxuries for his household, so the poor privates catch it from all sides. Let anything go wrong and the commissioned officer gets a raking, then he goes for the First Sergeant, so he goes for the privates, and two or three are sure to be run in the glue-pot (guard-house). Yet the officers ask why men desert. But the Government breaks the contract first. Last year 3,600 men deserted.

I will relate a little incident that happened to me on my first guard. I was only one month in the service; was on post at the hay corral, when a young officer came to me at midnight and asked me to turn over my orders. I didn't know them, so only gave him a part. He said I did well. The fact was he did not know them himself, so I was happy the rest of the night. It has been practiced on the same officer a good many times since. He is generally so drunk he doesn't know the difference. When an officer once gets down on a man the poor fellow had better desert at once, for he is sure to go to the Rock (Alcatraz Island).

The "grub" that is given to a soldier is not fit for a hog to eat. Food, I mean by grub. The following is the bill of fare: For breakfast, meat and gravy; for dinner, gravy and meat; supper, bread and spoiled water (called coffee), which is nothing but water bewitched and coffee begrudged. The sugar and water is for dip. Generally the whole is dumped into the swill barrel. The beef is tough enough for soling new boots. Bread is excellent; is baked from No. 14 flour; four loaves make a load for two men. We could not live if we could not get commissaries at the commissary store.

All you young fellows beware of the recruiting office. Don't come to Fort Apache till further orders.

You must not think we hate all officers. There are some a private would willingly risk his life for any time. There are some officers who have endeared themselves to the men forever. For example, there is Lieut. Glass, Sixth Cavalry, who just a few days ago gave up his own bed to a sick recruit on the march from Holbrook to Apache, ninety-five miles. Then there is Lieut. Blocksom. The men would go their necks for him. I am sorry we are to lose him, as he is going to Company L, at Fort Grant.

There are many other good officers whom the privates would do anything to favor. But the Quartermaster here is never happy except when half of the post is on general fatigue, as it undoubtedly puts money in his pocket.

Please publish this if possible, as it may keep some poor fellow from enlisting. As the rich man in hell sent back his warning, so do the soldiers here send back East their warning.

One other word to the boys. If you find a better place than Kentucky you have to go straight up toward heaven. I am a Kentuckian, hence I hope I may be the means of keeping some out of "purgatory" on earth. If any one doubts me just look in the *Army and Navy Journal*. Three thousand six hundred deserters last year. More to follow this year.

RAW RECRUIT,
F. Troop, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A.

A Protectionist Wolf.

[*Brooklyn Eagle.*]

In consequence of the growth of manufacturing industries at the South there are a few alleged Democratic papers in that section that have adopted the habit of writing of a protective tariff as of something which no sensible nation ought to be without, and to preserve their consistency they go a step further and complacently maintain that the Democratic party has always favored the policy of protection. Of this class of journals the Nashville *American* is one of the most prominent, and the COURIER-JOURNAL has undertaken the task of convincing it of its error. The effort is only time and logic thrown away. The Nashville *American* is simply masquerading. It is a protectionist wolf in a Democratic sheep's clothing. You can't convert wolf meat into mutton.

The Economy of Religion.

[*Boston Transcript.*]

"Do you think it wrong to patronize the horse cars on Sunday, deacon?" asked Mrs. Goode. "Decidedly!" replied the deacon; "decidedly wrong, Mrs. Goode; it's a desecration of the day, ma'am. I never take a horse car on Sunday, ma'am. I walk, ma'am, and I receive my reward in an approving conscience, not to speak of the fact that I have saved five cents, ma'am."

THE rose-bud opening to the morn,
While yet the dew hangs on the thorn,
Exhales less sweetness than is wont
To breathe from lips that SOZODONT
Has touched with a soft crimson glow
That shows the dazzling teeth off so.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. It can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without Lime. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

BIRTHS.

LEE—Tuesday, Feb. 19, to the wife of W. K. Lee, a son, ROBERT E. LEE. Weight 14¼ pounds.

DEATHS.

STEUERLE—At 3:45 o'clock Tuesday morning, ANNA MARY, only daughter of George and Mary Steuerle, aged 4 months and 19 days.

Funeral from residence to-day (Wednesday) at 2½ o'clock.

TAMMADGE—At 7 o'clock P. M. Monday, Feb. 18, Mrs. HARRIET F. TAMMADGE, wife of Dr. H. Tammadge.

Funeral will take place from St. John's church, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Burial private.

☞Portsmouth and Piketon, O., papers please copy.

JENNINGS—At 5¼ o'clock A. M. Feb. 19, 1884, J. ALLEN JENNINGS, aged 33 years.

Funeral services from the residence of Capt. A. A. Norris, Eighth st., near Chestnut, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

PRICE—At Hot Springs, Arkansas, Feb. 16, at noon, of pneumonia, RUSSELL K. PRICE, son of the late J. Hop. Price, aged 26 years.

Funeral from the Cathedral at 10:30 o'clock to-day. Interment private.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The remains of MUAARVIA TOWNSEND will be taken from the vault in Cave Hill to-day at 2 o'clock P. M. and buried. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—Four first-premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste, and smaller dose, than any other Magnesia. For sale in registered, stamp bottles at druggists' and country stores, and by T. J. Husband, Jr., Philadelphia. ja26 eod15

MEETINGS.

PRESTON LODGE, No. 281, F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

GEO. KOPMEIER, W. M.
J. MEFFERT, Sec'y.

BITTERS.



They who work early and late the year round need, occasionally, the healthful stimulus imparted by a wholesome tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To all, its purity and efficiency as a remedy and preventive of disease commend it. It checks incipient rheumatism and malarial symptoms relieves constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness, arrests premature decay of the physical energies, mitigates the infirmities of age and hastens convalescence. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
se10 dMoWeFr&Suly&w1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESUMED.

All trains of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad now arrive and depart from their own depot at Cincinnati, on schedule time. For through tickets to all points East via this favorite line, call on ticket agents of the O. and M. and L. and N. railways this city, or any ticket agent in the South.

A. E. CLARK, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.
D. E. HOLMES, G. T. A., Cincinnati, O.
CHAS. L. MONSCH, S. P. A., 346 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON DIV.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 20, 1884.

COMMENCING to-day, freight will be received at Water-st. depot for all points reached by this line. C. B. COMPTON, Agent.

Notice.

CHESAPEAKE, OHIO AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R.,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 12, 1884.

UNTIL further notice trains leaving Fourteenth and Main st. depot at 7:50 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. will run as far as Orel only, and return to Louisville as special.

Passengers for West Point and stations below will take L. and N. train leaving Maple-st. depot at 8:10 A. M. D. W. C. BROWN, Gen. Supt.
fe13 dtf

STAINED GLASS
GEO. A. BOWEN,
184 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO
Orders taken for interior household and ecclesiastical decorations. ja4 MW&F78

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Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS 83—FEBRUARY 19, 1884.
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339 and 341 WEST MARKET ST.
This Company does no business through the United States Mails.

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ALL call on Mme. MAREE, the great, renowned and noted Clairvoyant and Astrologist, the most powerful test-medium in America. Has been publicly tested in the courts of Tennessee, and challenges the world. Consult her on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriage, and losses of every description; reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals; locates lingering diseases, and gives the charm of the ancient talisman for luck; causing speedy marriages and those who forsake you to return; has the Hindoo secret of magic power for curing sickness of ladies. All in trouble call. Mme. MAREE asks no questions, uses no cards of any desription in her profession. 1,228 Market st., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Consultation sent by mail.

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☞Factory Eighteenth and Grayson sts.

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MARCH ATLANTIC,
Ready Everywhere, Contains
Serial and Short Stories, Essays and Poems, by
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W. A. S.
WOLFE'S
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SCHNAPPS.

As a general beverage and necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as Limestone, Sulphate of Copper, etc., the Aromatic Schapps is superior to every other alcoholic preparation. A public trial of over thirty years' duration in every section of our country of Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps, its unsolicited indorsement by the medical faculty, and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation, have insured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

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LOTTERY.

HENRY COLLEGE LOTTERY

$30,000 FOR $2

Sixth Regular Monthly Drawing

Will take place in Covington, Ky.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884.

These Drawings will occur on the last Thursday of every month. Read the magnificent

FEBRUARY SCHEME.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
2 Prizes	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1,000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Approximation Prizes	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes	100	900

1,857 PRIZES, amounting to $110,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1.
27 Tickets $50. 55 Tickets $100.

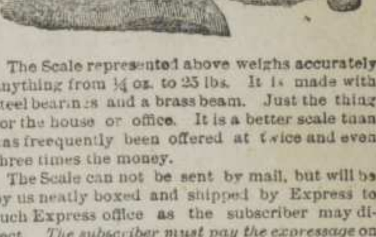
Remit money or bank draft in letter, or send by express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER until further notice. Orders of $2 and upward, by express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to J. J. DOUGLAS, Covington, Ky., or call at 412 West Market st., and 507 Third st., Louisville, Ky., and buy your tickets.
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Should Be In Every Family

To give our Daily readers the benefit of some of the useful premiums offered Weekly subscribers, this excellent household necessity is placed on sale at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting-rooms.

PRICE $3 00.

The Little Detective
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HOUSEKEEPERS SCALE.



The Scale represented above weighs accurately anything from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs. It is made with steel bearings and a brass beam. Just the thing for the house or office. It is a better scale than has frequently been offered at twice and even three times the money.

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PROFESSIONAL.

DR. SWIFT,
Veterinary Surgeon,

WILL practice in this city and visit places convenient to rail within a radius of 100 miles. All the scientific operations known to and recognized by the profession skillfully performed. Lameness arising from chronic navicular joint disease, ringbone and many other causes, and which has persistently resisted all other efforts at relief, cured by a modified surgical operation.

Students received and instructed in this specialty as well as in operations on the eye, with models, diagrams and the subject itself.

Headquarters at F. S. Carrington's Livery Stable, No. 132 West Main st. Mr. Carrington is connected with Telephone Exchange.

WOODLAND GARDEN.

THIS extensive garden is now ready for rent for a term of years. R. W. WOOLLEY.
fe12 deodSulm

LEGISLATIVE.

Lexington's Capitation Tax Row Transferred to Frankfort and Waged With Vigor.

Mr. Carroll's Railroad Fence Bill Creates a Lively Discussion in the House.

The House Concurs in the Senate Resolution to Elect a Public Printer on the 21st.

An Ambitious Senate Resolution Which Would Put an End to the Disastrous Floods.

GENERAL NOTES.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—The heated political contest which has been waging in Lexington for the past three or four weeks is for the time being transferred to the Capitol. It all grows out of Judge Mulligan's bill, which has already passed the House and is now before a Senate committee, allowing the voters of Lexington further time to pay their capitation tax. Those who favor Mulligan's bill say that those who are called Johnson men in the Mayoralty contest, in anticipation of a bolt from the primaries, paid their taxes before January 15, and finding that they had a clear majority of the qualified voters, they suddenly withdrew from the primary and announced their intention to run before the regular election in March. Their action was something in the nature of a *coup d'etat*, so to speak. The Mulligan men claim that in common fairness they ought not to be thus butchered, and they ask that the polls may be thrown open to everybody. On the other hand the Johnson men deny that they ever anticipated any bolt until the evening before the primary. They then discovered, what they had all along suspected, that the whole machinery of the primary was in the hands of their opponents; that the town was full of repeaters, and a great many other things too numerous to mention; and for these reasons they determined to appeal to the people. They say that the passage of Mulligan's bill will remit several thousand dollars of taxes due the city.

Altogether it is a very pretty contest. Mulligan's bill went through the House easily enough under his promise that in the Senate it should have a full and fair hearing. This afternoon was designated as the time when it should be discussed. Senator Spurr is known to be opposed to the bill, but Judge Mulligan is an effective worker. To-day a little after 12 o'clock a special train arrived here from Lexington, bearing 300 citizens all wearing badges inscribed, "Against Charter Amendment." They marched up to the State-house, with Gen. William Preston, James Jewell and Henry Kearns at their head. They were an imposing body of men and made a fine display. A gentleman who came with them, but who was not "labeled," told me the train left at least 300 other citizens at the hotel in Lexington who were anxious to come, but for whom there was no room. I have no means of knowing what fate the bill is likely to meet with in the Senate.

The proceedings in both houses were as follows:

THE HOUSE.

Shortly after the House began its session this morning Gen. Williams came on the floor. Although Gov. Meriwether was addressing the House at the time, the old Senator was heartily applauded by the members.

The House adopted a resolution that on and after this date its sessions shall end at 1:30 o'clock P. M., instead on 1 o'clock, as heretofore.

The following bills were passed: An act to incorporate the Lawrenceburg Bank; an act to reduce the number of Justices' districts in Shelby county and to provide for laying off the boundaries thereof; an act to incorporate the Deposit Bank of Vanceburg, Lewis county.

An act for the benefit of Mrs. Annie L. Ammon, of the city of Louisville, appropriating $200 to her for taking care of a pauper idiot for 14 years, was lost, not receiving the constitutional majority.

Mr. Talbott had read a telegram from D. C. Dudley, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, saying that on account of 55 cases of measles among the pupils of that institution he was compelled to postpone the exhibition promised for next Wednesday until some future time.

At 11 A. M. the House went into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. Harcourt, of Spencer, in the chair), to consider Mr. Carroll's bill to provide for the erection, building and maintaining of fencing, gates and crossings along the line of railroads; also Mr. Talbott's substitute for said bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the erecting and maintaining of fencing, farm-crossings and cattle-guards along the lines of railroads in this Commonwealth."

Mr. Unthank offered a substitute for both the original bill and the substitute. Mr. Harris offered another substitute. Mr. Beckham offered an amendment to section 4 of Talbott's substitute.

Mr. Adair said that he was unable to say just how many substitutes and amendments there were before the committee. He thought there was danger of entanglement and confusion. He moved that the bill, amendments and substitutes be recommitted to the Committee on Railroads with directions to report as soon as possible.

Mr. Carroll was opposed to this motion. He thought in Committee of the Whole, where the bill could be considered section by section, there could be a much more intelligent consideration. He made the point of order that Mr. Adair's motion was not in order.

The Chairman sustained the point of order. Mr. Jackson moved that the committee rise and report progress. This motion prevailed, and the committee rose. Mr. Adair now moved that the bill, amendments and substitutes be recommitted to the Committee on Railroads, with privilege to report at any time. On this motion the yeas and nays were called. Result: yeas, 34; nays, 38. So the House refused to recommit.

Mr. Carroll said as this vote seemed to show the sentiment of the House on the question of considering this bill, and as it could be better considered in the Committee of the Whole, he moved that the House again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for that purpose.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Harcourt in the chair. The original bill was taken up and the first section thereof read. That section requires the railroad company to erect fencing or put up farm-gates or make crossings along the line of its road whenever the owner of the land shall require it by notice, in writing, given to a depot agent. The time of nine months is allowed the company to comply with the notice. Mr. Carroll moved to amend the first section by providing that the land shall be "used for grazing or agricultural purposes." Adopted.

Mr. Odell offered an amendment providing that the notice shall be given to the nearest depot agent. This amendment was accepted.

Mr. Talbott offered as an amendment for the first section the first section of his substitute, which requires the railroad companies to erect fences along their lines of road, and forever keep the same in repair.

Mr. Jackson wanted to know which one of his substitutes Mr. Talbott referred to. That gentleman had offered three substitutes. Mr. Talbott said he referred to the last substitute offered by him.

In discussing Talbott's amendment, Mr. Mulligan said he thought the first question to be asked is, whether it is wise for Kentucky, with her few railroads, to be passing measures of this sort. It was a fact that our few roads were burdened with debt, and if we are going to make them fence their roads at at all, we ought certainly to allow them to make the most economical fence possible. Let them erect wire fences if necessary.

Mr. Jackson offered an amendment, that one-half the expense of fencing shall be borne by the land-owned. Rejected.

After a breezy discussion, indulged in by Talbott, Jackson and Harrison, during which there was much laughter and confusion on the floor, Harrison moved that the committee rise. Adopted.

The Senate resolution for the election of a Public Printer on Thursday, the 21st inst., was concurred in.

The rules were suspended and several local bills passed. On each motion to suspend the rules the yeas and nays have to be called, and in this way much time is wasted.

At 1 o'clock it was so dark in the hall of the House that the gas was lighted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Jackson, Hill and Flippin members of the Joint Committee to investigate the Louisville City Court.

At a few minutes after 1 o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the motion heretofore entered to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed a House bill entitled "An act to repeal an act to regulate official advertising in Jefferson county," was taken up, vote reconsidered and defeated.

Mr. Frederick—Agriculture—An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts in relation to the town of Midway. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Dixon, the resolution introduced on yesterday, entitled "A resolution looking to a prevention of a recurrence of the late disastrous floods," was adopted.

Mr. Bennett—Courts of Justice—House bill—An act concerning the roads and bridges in Caldwell county. Passed.

Mr. L. T. Moore—Education—An act to incorporate the High School Company of Flat Gap, in Johnson county. Passed.

Same—An act to amend an act to organize and establish a system of public schools in the city of Owensboro for white children in said city, and amendments thereto approved March 13, 1872; Feb. 26, 1873, and March 30, 1882.

Mr. Bennett—Education—An act for the benefit of S. D. Parish, Common School Commissioner of Madison county. Passed.

Mr. Hays—An act authorizing the purchase of, and providing for the payment of, the portrait of Simon Kenton to the artist, Miss Tip Sanders, of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Robbins—General Statutes—House bill—An act authorizing the City of Hopkinsville to erect and maintain a system of water-works for said city. Passed.

Same—House bill—An act to authorize the Boyle County Court to levy and collect an ad valorem tax to pay the ordinary expenses of the county. Passed.

Same—An act to authorize the Boyle County Court to donate $500 to construct a macadamized road in said county. Passed.

Same—House bill—An act to amend the General Statutes, title Conveyances. Passed.

Same—House bill—An act for the benefit of John L. Wilson, son of Benj. F. Wilson, of Bourbon county. Passed.

Same—An act for the benefit of J. B. Withers, late Sheriff of Meade county. Passed.

Same—An act to amend an act to provide for a Sealer of Weights and Measures for Jefferson county and fix his duties and fees, approved March 3, 1882. Passed.

Same—An act to amend the charter of the Methodist Church South Widows' and Orphans Home of Kentucky. Passed.

The hour of 1:30 having arrived, the special order for the day, being an act in relation to the marital rights of husband and wife and the proposed amendments, was taken up and considered in the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Fogle, the committee rose and reported progress, and asked that the bill be considered by the open Senate at the same hour to-morrow.

Mr. Clark—Judiciary—An act to amend section fifteen, article 2, chapter 92 of the General Statutes.

This amendment strikes out so much of the section as allows the State $2 for the seal on all pardons and remissions by the Governor. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Clark the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

NOTES.

—Maj. Thos. G. Hays and Mr. John G. Barrett, of Louisville, are in the city.

—Miss Susie G. Stuart, of Daughters' College, is visiting her brother, Hon. Thos. G. Stuart.

—The city to-day looks something like it did three weeks ago, when the Senatorial fight was on.

—Mr. J. Soule Smith, the talented Lexington correspondent of the Cincinnati *News Journal*, is in the city to-day.

—Col. H. C. Clay and Maj. J. M. Kimbrough, of Lexington, came on an early train, preceding the regular delegation.

—The morning dawned bright and fair, but by 1 o'clock the heavens were overcast with thick clouds and the rain was pouring down.

—A good many of the members took advantage of the opportunity to see "The Banker's Daughter" at the Opera-house last night.

—The following strong delegation from Louisville are at Buhr's: Col. P. B. Reed, Col. Jack Barbour, Gen. Jake Bickel. The absence of Cols. John Whallen and Sel Miller is painfully felt.

—When the Lexington brigade entered the State House the building was filled with cheers. Nobody in the House knew what was the matter, and Speaker Offutt directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order.

—When Mr. Talbott was loudly discussing fences to-day on the Railroad Bill, Judge Mulligan mildly inquired whether he meant "Congressional fences." This caused a roar of laughter which drowned the old gentleman's response. S. M. B.

Formal Calls.

[*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*]

Whatever may betide, men have good cause to rejoice that they bear no part in that crowning bore of all bores known as the "formal call." That is a feminine institution. It is the invention of the sex, and the sex groans under its yoke. Man smokes his Durham in beatific peace, whilst the wife and daughters pay tribute to the formal call. He hears the *sotto voce* prayer that parties will be out and that the matter can be dispatched with a card. He quietly notes the sigh of relief when the exhausted women return after hours of social distress. He observes the tax of dress incident to the affair, the bad temper it invokes and the hypocrisy and the total absence of any equivalent in the way of pleasure for all this slavish adherence to custom, and then dimly realizes the miraculous felicity of his own escape from such thraldom, and it may be takes comfort in the thought that the whole business falls totally on those who have made him pay the piper for countless other freaks and whims of fashion and caprice. The elasticity of conscience with which the gentle creatures endeavor to mitigate the infliction of the formal call by convenient fibs, furnishes the masculine monster some amusing food of study, and it may be doubted whether he would budge an inch to abolish the formal call. It is diamond cut diamond, women annoying women. In such a transaction the wise man holds aloof and lets the dainty belligerents masquerading as friends manage the hollow and artificial show as suits themselves. It is not often that he has an opportunity of keeping out of a game in which women array their wits against one another instead of against the common tyrant—man. He is at liberty to be judiciously silent and hear the fair prattlers discuss each other in a style utterly unlike the fancy pictures of novelists and poets, and if he doesn't get some wholesome enlightenment he is hopelessly stupid. The formal call is an eye-opener. In its inception, progress and sequel it illuminates the dull brain of man as to the infinite variety, versatility and grim elasticity of that delightful compound of puffs, powder and passion known as woman.

Rich Tin Mine.

[*Boston Bulletin.*]

In the United States tin has been found in eight States, but in slight paying quantities, except in the Virginia mines, which rate at ten cents per pound, and have more than paid the expense of developing them. The discovery of the ore at King's Mountain, in Cleveland county, N. C., about forty miles from Charlotte, was made in a singular manner. Among the minerals exhibited at Boston from North Carolina was a small quantity of black looking ore, of unusual heaviness, labeled "unknown." A lump of this unknown ore would outweigh a piece of iron ore twice its size, and a scientist, curious to see what it was, made an analysis and found it to be tin ore of a very rich quality. An agent was sent out, who arrived at King's Mountain and gathered up a large quantity of the ore, which he forwarded to Boston and which, on being worked up, was found to yield 75 per cent. of tin, the richest yield known in the world. The matter was brought to the attention of the North Carolina State authorities, hence the efforts to locate a vein and establish a mine. There are only three tin-bearing mines in the world, and there is a standing reward of $50,000 offered for the discovery of one in the United States.

A Postmaster Removed.

MITCHELL, DAK., Feb. 19.—Post-office Inspector Pulsifer to-day removed the postmaster and placed the office in charge of his bondsmen, as the result of an examination of the office.

ON 'CHANGE.

Despite Bear Prospects and Bear Hopes, the Bulls Capture Wall Street.

They Begin By Routing the Room-Traders, Who Unload Injudiciously On Expectations.

Shorts in Union Pacific Come Next, and Are Squeezed to the Wall.

At Chicago the Battle Was to the Strong, and the Little Buyers Stood From Under.

PRICES FLUCTUATED FAIRLY.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—With chances all against them at the opening hour, the bulls carried the day, advancing the general list and bringing the market to a strong close. Just before 3 o'clock Jay Gould sent out to his brokers this message:

The way the market has acted to-day ought to satisfy anybody that it is a bull market, and no mistake.

The first feature on the Exchange was a rout of room traders, who, under the impression that yesterday's failure of McGinnis Bros. & Fearing was yet to be felt, started in with general and heavy selling. They were met by buying as strong as has prevailed since Gould began his recent movement, and in the face of conservative opinion Gould pushed prices up until a favorable record of transactions had been secured.

Rumors regarding Oregon Transcontinental filled the stock rooms during the early dealings. That company was the heaviest creditor of the failing firm, and, as said in these dispatches last night, the failure was due to a demand by President Endicott for a settlement of the accouuts, amounting to $90,000, due the company by this firm. A singular turn to this failure was that the bulls alone profited by it, for they had sold heavily all day yesterday, and when the bears came in with their offerings this morning they were quickly caught, and had to cover at a loss. It was reported after dealings to-day that the company and firm had made satisfactory arrangements for a settlement, and that the firm will soon probably resume.

Shorts in Union Pacific were squeezed to-day and made to pay as high as one per cent. for the use of stock for a day. Lackawanna was advanced 2 per cent on heavy purchases, though much of the buying was thought to have been of a "wash" character. Northwest was pushed up 1¼ per cent., and Lake Shore, New York Central, St. Paul and other active stocks were freely bought. The only weak stock was Oregon Transcontinental, which suffered from one of its chronic attacks, brought on by vague and damaging rumors. A proposed assessment of subscribers was among the rumors, and had effect, although the company's officials pronounced it absurd. Pullman advanced from 105¼ to 110¼ on large dealings. The failure of a heavy sugar firm in Havana made no impression on the market.

A BATTLE OF GIANTS.

THE BIG BUYERS TAKE CHARGE OF THE MARKET AT CHICAGO AND THE LITTLE ONES LOOK ON.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—It is the belief to-night that Jones & Ream, the "big two," as they have come to be known, sold to-day not less than 5,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn. The general impression too to-night is that the pair have sold stuff they do not own, and that they are now enormously short on the grain market. Jones on the "call" sold about a million bushels of corn and nearly as much wheat.

The corn call was exceptionally excited. Lindblom took 450,000 bushels in one jug from Jones, and the latter had four 100,000 bushel lots before. Jones wanted apparently to break corn as he broke wheat up stairs during the forenoon. The buyers, however, in the afternoon were too many for him. After Lindblom's purchases Linn bid 59⅛c for 1,000,000 bushels without getting an offer, and then bid 59⅛@59⅝c for 1,000,000 bushels. From 2 until 3 o'clock scarcely a man opened his mouth for less than 1,000 barrels of pork or 1,000,000 bushels of grain. It was a contest of giants, in which the fellows with small lots and short bank accounts stood no show and dared not participate.

Early this forenoon the weather was propitious for selling. The sun shone and the air was mild, two things which, however, always favor the seller. The opening was at 99⅞, ⅛ above the close last night, which was made upon the depressing news of the Maginnis failure at New York. Jones began selling, himself, in large lots and a host of other brokers, who finally gave up. The firm of Eldridge & Co. did the same thing.

The May option got up to $1 00⅝, and was sold off again by Jones and his brokers.

News was received from Kansas that the thermometer had suddenly dropped twenty or thirty points there in a very few hours, and also from the Northwest that a blizzard was traveling from there this way. This strengthened up the weak-kneed bulls and the traders, who were being overwhelmed by the tremendous pounding by the "Big Two."

Prices, toward the close, rallied and May stopped at $1 00⅜ on the Call. The strength of the feeling here to-night is shown by the fact that calls are selling a full cent off from the close. Cables looked both ways, and were a comfort to either bull or bear. The public cables said the foreign markets were steady and the demand better.

The private messages, or such of them as were exhibited, were all the other way. When wheat was selling at $1 00¼ for May, the "Big Four" raided pork and got it down to $17 60 for June, then pounded wheat so that, despite the efforts to sustain it, the figures dropped full ⅞ within ten minutes. By 6 o'clock it was blowing a gale here, and the mercury was dropping as fast as it could. It is universally felt that a severe freeze at this time over Kansas, Ohio and Illinois, where the fields are bare, would be pretty likely to do much damage to winter wheat.

A great freeze, such as is likely to occur to-night, will be an excuse at any rate for no end of evil prophecies and for bullish predictions. Said a trader to-night: "If the clique which sold such vast quantities of corn and wheat should become alarmed and should begin to buy in their short, the prices of both corn and wheat might advance 2c or 3c in a day. For instance, if undoubted news of crop damage follows this freeze, I do not believe that anything can keep prices down. This selling clique to-day is, according to the views of everybody in this market, over-trading. Let them keep up their transactions on the same scale, and the crowd will get all their money yet."

May wheat closed about ⅜ higher than 24 hours ago. If a man can afford to match pennies for $1,000, or to draw straws, or to throw dice for this sized bet, he can afford to dabble in provisions, otherwise not. There is no such thing as reasoning out the future course of the market. The packers and insiders all appeared to be sellers this forenoon. The figures jumped around at a great rate. From $18 05 May pork dropped to $17 57½, and then got back to $17 70 again. There were only 17,000 hogs in, and only 19,000 expected for to-morrow, and to-day's arrivals were of the cadaverous kind styled "razor-backs."

There appears to be no reason for a drop in provisions, except that they have gone up a good ways already. All the commission men advise customers to keep out. It is a big game. People who can not afford to sit in a game where the bet is $1,000 and where there is no limit whatever, had better keep out. Those who can stand this kind of a racket are just as likely to make buying as selling. Pork is 40c cheaper than last night, and $1 10 under the top price last week. Lard is 20c per 100 under the figures of 24 hours ago.

The failure at New York yesterday and the transfers of trades by a local house here on Saturday, both of which incidents were the uppermost topics for the nonce, have sunk out of sight and cut no figure.

TOKAR STILL SAFE,

Not Having Been Captured, as Reported, by the Rebels—England to Increase Her Army of Occupation in Egypt.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A Suakim dispatch says: Advices from Tokar state that 200 of the garrison made a sortie and attacked the enemy, killing and wounding several of them, and also capturing a number of cattle and camels.

In compliance with the request of Sir Evelyn Baring, British representative at Cairo, the Government has decided to re-enforce the British army of occupation. Orders governing the expedition for the relief of Tokar have been issued. The troops will take provisions sufficient to last two weeks. They will bivouac upon the line of march, and there will be a reserve supply of 250 rounds per man.

The influence of Gordon is so great that no fears are felt any longer for the safety of the garrison and people of Khartoum.

A Cairo dispatch says the British relief force will reach Suakim Sunday night, and advance on Tokar Tuesday. Re-enforcements have been hurriedly dispatched from Gibraltar and Malta, under pressure. There is danger of an Egyptian revolt and a massacre of Europeans if the news of the British check arrives and Cairo and Alexandria are denuded of English troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AUTHORS SEEKING TO OBTAIN A COPYRIGHT CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of a company of authors established to obtain a copyright convention with the United States, Cardinal Manning commented upon the injustice done by American publishers in appropriating English works. Walter Besant moved that a company of authors be founded in America, and the matter be brought before the American authors.

Herman Merivale adverted to the disgraceful state of the law on dramatic copyright. Besant's motion was carried.

After the vote upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Government's Egyptian policy, Parnell will go to Cork to assist John Deasy, candidate for Parliament of the Irish National League. He will probably address the electors upon the general policy of the Government.

A meeting of the Parnellite members of the House of Commons, held this morning, decided to vote against the Government upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure.

Bradlaugh has been re-elected by a majority of 76, the largest he has ever had.

Gladstone gave an audience this morning to a deputation of members of the House of Commons. He informed them that the Government was anxious for the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a Minister for Scotland.

The strike of weavers in East Lancashire has ended.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

NORTHCOTE'S MOTION TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT FOR ITS EGYPTIAN POLICY DEFEATED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the debate in Commons to censure the Government for its Egyptian policy, Goschen (Liberal) said he had been asked to vote against the Government because he disagreed with them in some points of their policy. He was not prepared to give Lord Salisbury a blank cheque. [Tremendous cheering.]

Hartington, Secretary of War, said the Government had not abandoned their hope of a native government for Egypt, which the Government, however, might have to aid by English advice, perhaps permanently.

Northcote said the present Government had spoiled the late Government's Egyptian policy. [Roars of laughter.] The Government had not answered the charge of inconsistency and vacillation, and a division on his motion of censure would not settle the question. He would have occasion to call attention to the further proceedings of the Government.

A division was then taken and the motion defeated, 311 to 262.

GERMANY.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION SENT TO EGYPT AND INDIA TO INVESTIGATE THE CHOLERA.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The German Sanitary Commission sent to Egypt and India by the Imperial Board of Health to study the nature and causes, etc., of cholera, has forwarded a report from Calcutta. The commission discovered cholera germs in a water tank at Calcutta, and found in a suburban village, where the cholera has made its appearance, the same microscopic organism which has been discovered in the intestines of cholera victims in Egypt.

It is reported that the Princess Marie, widow of Prince Henry, of Netherland, feels that she has been slighted by the Dutch court, and will return immediately to Berlin. She will make Berlin her permanent residence.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE steamer France has arrived at London from New York with the loss of 114 head of cattle.

THE lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath defeated—155 to 25—the motion providing for State aid for the families of those expelled through the working of the laws against the Anarchists.

TWO VERSIONS are given of the attack upon a railway train containing King Humbert. According to one it was an attempt to take the King's life, and the other makes it an act of brigandage to secure booty.

PRESIDENT GREVY, of France, received a telegram from the King of Annam. The King expresses a hope that the newly completed cable connecting Hai Phong with Thunan and Saigon will strengthen the friendly relations existing between France and Annam, and also trusts that the treaty will be ratified.

THE Paris *News* publishes intelligence from Berlin which asserts that naturalized German-American citizens who return to Germany are again being rigorously subjected to military duty and that the German Foreign Office ignores United States Minister Sargent and conducts negotiations directly with Washington.

The Work Goes Bravely On.

The Treasurer of the Galt House Charity Ball Committee sent yesterday another $500 to the Chairman of the Board of Trade Committee, which makes $1,000 already turned over for the suffering poor. And we are informed that the ladies promise another $500 for to-day, and that they feel confident that their grand ball will yield between $3,000 and $5,000 to the flood sufferers. All of the ladies have been kept quite busy delivering tickets for the last two days, and applications are coming in from every quarter for tickets. No tickets are being delivered to any that have not been invited. The price of tickets is $5, including supper, and admit gentleman and lady.

GEORGE NAGLE and John Curley, hack-drivers, picked up a stranger named W. H. Head and took him to Jennie Helm's, on Madison street between Ninth and Tenth. Officer Wm. Jacobs followed them in, took off his badge to prevent recognition, and saw them rob the man of $80. He then slipped out, found Officer McAuliff, and the two officers effected the arrest of the thieves.

PROF. HAWES' entertainment for the benefit of the flood sufferers will take place at the Opera-house to-morrow evening. The Flower Mission and Mrs. Sadd will have charge of the receipts.

THIS afternoon, at Macauley's Theater, Mr. Stafford will play the "Merchant of Venice," the proceeds of the performance to be devoted to the flood-sufferers.

DR. F. J. LEBENGOOD will give his services and medicines to the relief of flood sufferers, when called upon at his office at 623 East Gray street.

THE RAILROADS.

Col. A. A. Talmage Appointed Fourth Vice President of the Wabash Lines—Other Telegraphic News.

LOCAL, PERSONAL, GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—It will be officially announced to-morrow that Col. A. A. Talmage, General Transportation Manager of the Missouri Pacific railway system, has been appointed Fourth Vice President of that system, with jurisdiction extending over the entire Wabash lines. This appointment retires Col. Andrews from the General Superintendency of the Wabash, but he has been appointed consulting engineer of that road.

THE NICKEL-PLATE RESTRAINED.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, this morning issued an order restraining the Nickel-plate Railway Company, and preventing the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company to operate the lines of the National Telegraph Company until the hearing in Cincinnati, March 10, of the motion for a perpetual injunction against the Nickel-plate.

A DOUBTFUL SCHEME LOOKED INTO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Railroad men say the circulars which Livingston spread broadcast over the land receive no attention. The Central Pacific official said his company took no stock in any of Livingston's schemes. The Railroad Shareholders' Association is presumably composed of Livingston, who plays the part of President, Board of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer. The Central Pacific is not identified with certain Eastern railroads or other lines in raising funds to defeat legislation. The city directory gives the office of Livingston at Temple Court. In that place a reporter was informed that Livingston had never occupied any of its offices, and had never engaged one.

NOT HARMONIOUS.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP ASSOCIATION HOLD A MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Southern Railway and Steamship Association began its special meeting to-day. Reporters were excluded, but gentlemen present furnished the following abstract of the proceedings: The object of the meeting was to adjust matters of agreement between the Georgia Central and Eastern Tennessee and Virginia and Georgia railways, and to decide whether their association pool shall continue. Seventy gentlemen were present, representing all the prominent Southern railroads and steamship companies. The convention was called to order by Senator Brown. A committee to which was referred the points of difference between the Central railroad and Eastern Tennessee and Georgia railroads made its report in the shape of a set of resolutions. The purport was that a company belonging to the association was entitled to the exclusive control of its local traffic brought to competitive points.

The resolutions were adopted, whereupon Fink, representing the East Tennessee and Georgia companies, regarding the action as against his company, gave notice that it would retire from the association.

Haskell, President of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, inquired what effect the resolutions would have, as he regarded them as equivalent to a dissolution of the association.

Senator Brown replied that the withdrawal of one member would not necessarily break up the association.

After a pause a member moved that the existing arrangement be continued until June 1, and an endeavor to arrange the difficulties be made, and in the event of the failure to agree for the full association to meet, and, if possible, provide for further continuance till January 1.

Fink said he would reconsider his action if the association favorably regarded this motion. The motion was adopted, with the effect of causing Raoul, of the Central Georgia Company, to give notice that his system of roads would refuse to be bound by the agreement after March 1. A disruption of the association seemed imminent. Raoul reproached the association for its vacillating course, as shown by the adoption of the committee's report in favor of his lines, and its subsequent action in accepting a motion of the opposite character.

Rives, Haskell and other members endeavored to reconcile the antagonistic interests without success, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

COL. C. P. ATMORE went to Cincinnati yesterday.

COL. BENNETT H. YOUNG went to Frankfort yesterday.

W. P. FOSTER, Western Passenger Agent of the C. and O., was in the city yesterday.

SID GATES says the Air-line will be booming by Saturday—unless the river comes back.

THE Baltimore and Ohio road has reduced its working force about ten per cent. during the past month.

A TELEGRAM to Will Arnold, of the C. and O., says the train which left here for Washington Monday night arrived on time.

A DISPATCH from Col. C. P. Atmore, at Cincinnati, last night, says the Short-line train came through on time, making all connections.

THE Cincinnati ticket office of the Ohio and Mississippi will be in the east half of the N. Y., P. and O. ticket office about the middle of next month.

YESTERDAY's Indianapolis *Journal* says there are over 700 loaded cars in the J., M. and I. yards north of Columbus, billed for this city and points south, all waiting for the flood to subside.

THE Pennsyvania road has begun running a through car between New York and Newport News, making the time to and from Norfolk in seventeen hours via Washington and the Chesapeake and Ohio road.

UNLESS the rain of yesterday should cause another rise in the river, the J., M. and I. people think they will be able to run through to-night at farthest. The track covered yesterday by the water was but little more than a half square in length.

OWING to the high wind prevailimg last night at train time, the transfer on the Jeffersonville side could not be made by the O. and M. or J., M. and I. roads, and passengers had to return to this city. No other damage to the roads has been reported.

THE Short-line ran through yesterday to Cincinnati without a transfer, and it is thought this road's day of trial and tribulation, so far as the flood is concerned, is over. Arrangements have been made to receive freight at the depot at First and Water today.

THE earnings of the L. and N. for the second week in February, 1884, were $217,845; for the same week in 1883, $243,325—a decrease this year of $25,480. Considering the delays caused by the flood, and the fact that one day's business is $30,000, this is not a bad showing.

FIFTEEN hundred stockholders attended the annual meeting of the Boston and Albany road. A lady stockholder, Elizabeth O. Stone, offered a resolve that the running of gravel trains on Sunday be discontinued. The motion gave rise to a little discussion, but was finally referred to the directors.

THE meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati Southern last Monday appears to have been a rather lively affair. A resolution was introduced demanding a thorough investigation into the affairs of the company from its first organization, and asking that a committee of three—not a cut-and-dried committee—be appointed to do this investigating. The resolution created somewhat of a sensation.

A Praiseworthy Measure.

[*To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.*]

In to-day's COURIER-JOURNAL I read with great interest the bill prepared by Mr. Harcourt as a penalty to prevent gambling in Kentucky. Praise is due the member from Spencer for the concise and complete bill he has presented, and it should be promptly enacted into a law. Let the present Legislature place this law upon our statute books, and in this one act alone it will have earned the fond remembrance of a grateful people. This bill enacted into a law and a death blow will have been given to an evil which is the curse and bane of the people of Louisville in particular, and of the State of Kentucky in general.

By legislative enactment the common gambler has been driven from State to State until now but few States in the American Union remain without a law prescribing the penalty not only of fine but also of imprisonment for gambling. Kentucky is one of the few States without such a law, and consequently her chief city is to-day the paradise of the knights of the green cloth. Could a legislative committee visit the many gambling houses of Louisville, one feature of their report would excite universal comment and indignation—the fact that a large proportion of those found gathered at the gaming tables were youths under age, the coming hope of the State, who were thus forming character, the moral nature of which can only be degraded and debased from such surroundings and associations.

I shall look forward with eager hope to the action of the Legislature on this great and vital question to the moral welfare of our city and State. I ask that the COURIER-JOURNAL make a full report of the speeches of those who oppose and those who favor Harcourt's bill, and that it publish the vote in full when taken on the passage of the bill. The Tennessee Legislature last year blessed her people with a similar law, and the people of Kentucky look forward with hope to the action of its Legislature.

STOP GAMBLING.

PICKED UP.

WALL-PAPER men say the flood benefited their trade last year and will this.

BROADWAY bridge was passable last night for the first time since the overflow.

THE churches will all take up another collection next Sunday for the flood sufferers.

CITY vouchers are accumulating among the buyers, Mr. George Mullikin having $95,000 and Peter Bitzer $25,000.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL F. A. JOHNSON lodged Elias Webb, of Boyle county, in jail yesterday. He is charged with counterfeiting.

Hon. Jas. P. Luse, of Dakota, with his wife (*nee* Miss Maggie Prather), are in the city for a few days, visiting Mrs. S. P. Zanone, on Fifth street.

ON account of the Charity Ball to be given Friday evening at the Galt House, the Entre Nous Club will postpone its party until Tuesday evening, February 26.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Beargrass ceased falling and rose an inch and a quarter at the Broadway bridge. The shower of rain did it. At night the Beargrass began falling again.

CITY TREASURER WOLFORD is paying out money as fast it comes into the Tax Receiver. Four-fifths of the city taxes were paid during February, 1883, and a like payment is expected in 1884.

THE Sunday Law Memorial Committee held a short session yesterday, and arranged the petition to be sent the various pastors, Y. M. C. A. Secretary and Board of Trade to get signatures.

REV. DR. MORTON had fine meetings yesterday afternoon and last night, notwithstanding the fearful weather. He preaches again at 4 o'clock this afternoon and 7:30 o'clock to-night. The fact that he gathers fine congregations under such adverse circumstances shows the deep interest his preaching has created.

TO-NIGHT, at Quinn chapel, a Wendell Phillips memorial meeting will be held. The Fifth-street Baptist church choir will sing in the intervals between the following speeches: Wendell Phillips as a Philanthropist, by Prof. W. T. Peyton; Wendell Phillips as a Scholar, by Prof. W. J. Simmons; and short addresses will be delivered by Hon. James Speed, Gen. James A. Ekin, Revs. T. B. Caldwell, J. L. H. Sweres and others.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Judge G. M. Thomas, Vanceburg, is at the Galt House.

J. Jay Villers, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is at the Galt House.

Mrs. Nellie Price, of Brazil, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Col. J. W. Tate, Frankfort, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

W. H. Smith, Covington, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Isaac Shelby, Jr., is a guest at the Alexander Hotel.

C. H. Corey, Richmond, Va., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

R. M. Johnson, Mt. Sterling, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Thomas L. Jones, of Newport, Ky., is at the Galt House.

W. W. Cleary and wife, Covington, Ky., are at the Galt House.

Hon. P. Lyles, of Symsonia, Ky., is a guest at the Alexander Hotel.

H. J. Finley, of Washington, D. C., is stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

C. W. Watson and wife, of Mitchellsburg, are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Curran, of Stanford, Ky., are guests at the Alexander Hotel.

Mrs. Alice Radeker, of the *Daily News*, of Chicago, is stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

To-day, at the Cathedral, Miss Lillian Smith will be married to Mr. James I. Murphy.

Miss Lina Newman, of St. Louis, is in the city, visiting Mrs. W. N. Haldeman, 824 Third street.

Robert B. Moore, Mrs. John T. Moore and daughter, Miss Pattie, left last evening for New Orleans.

To-morrow, at the residence of the bride, Miss Willia Hunter will be married to Mr. Thos. L. Martin.

To-morrow, in St. Paul's, Miss Eliza Lindenberger will be married to Mr. Henry Dumesnil.

Judge John G. Craddock, Hon. J. S. Bruton and W. F. Alexander, of Burksville, Ky., are guests at the Alexander.

Alexander's—L. Drom, Salem, Ind.; J. Johnson, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. R. Wilder, Decatur, Ala.; John Cross and wife, Miss Annie Ray, Franklin, Ind.; J. S. Bush, Cincinnati; J. L. Calhoon, J. W. Owens, Indianapolis; J. D. Seaman, North Vernon, Ind.; Miss N. E. Boyer, Miss Nannie Lutz, Jeffersonville, Ind.; W. M. Rickett, Abingdon, Va.; George Kaufman, Washington, Ind.; R. H. Bishop and son, North Vernon, Ind.; J. B. Lane, Miss Vester Cook, Sedalia, Mo.; H. D. Harmon and family, Wellington, Kas.; J. H. Glasscock and wife, Bonne Terre, Mo.; James Ferrier, Indiana; G. Y. Booker, Virginia; Andrew Whitley, S. Lee, Danville, Ky.; S. H. Coppage, Shelby City; W. O'Brien, Campbellsburg, J. R. Moss, Eminence; R. A. Osborne, Owensboro.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

THE foundery of the Ohio Falls Car Works will resume business this morning.

THE evening papers of this city, the *News* and *Times* at least, will resume publication on Friday next.

ONE of the patients in the eruptive hospital died yesterday of small-pox and was buried in the cemetery.

FATHER AUDRAN has received information from Indianapolis that Bishop Chatard has returned from Europe and will arrive home on Thursday.

WALL-STREET M. E. church will hold a prayer meeting this evening at the residence of Mr. Charles Friend, Front street. The members are urged to attend.

THE City Council was to have held a meeting last night, but only two members were present. All of the others were unable to venture out in skiffs in order to get to the City Hall.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

TESTIMONY OF WM. CHRISMAN, CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—*Dr. White smith*—Dear Sir: I had dumb chills and night sweats for four months. I used quinine and various other remedies without any benefit. I took one bottle of your Chill Cure, and am now entirely relieved. It proved to be the only medicine that would do me any good. Respectfully, W. M. CHRISMAN, Chief of Fire Department, Jeffersonville, Ind.

NEW ALBANY.

THE City Council did not hold a meeting on Monday night.

MR. JOHN B. WINSTANDLEY, who is very ill, is not improved.

MR. CHARLES SACKETT is very ill at his home on West First street.

MISS MOLLIE WELLS, well known in this city, is dangerously ill at her home in Louisville.

HON. STEPHEN ALBERT and wife, of Chicago, who spent a week in this city, left last night for their home.

MR. WM. C. CRANE and family, who moved to a farm near Yazoo City a year ago, will return to New Albany.

THE concert to be given by the young ladies of DePauw College, on the 22d inst., will be for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

The Maennerchor Society's annual masquerade ball, Monday night, was largely attended. The fine costumes worn were more general than heretofore.

THE remains of Mrs. Hattie Marsh Murphy, brought here from Creighton, Pa., were buried yesterday from the residence of her father, S. S. Marsh, East Fourth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Prof. Villiers at Masonic Temple.

Last evening, despite the severe weather, a fair audience greeted Prof. J. J. Villiers at Masonic Temple to hear him lecture on "Funny People." He began by saying: "I shall not instruct, but try to amuse you, presenting to you funny people I have met. No two faces in the world are exactly alike, not even twins' faces. Time writes deep lines on all, yet characters can not always be read from faces. The movements of our features are almost numberless—9 motions each of the eyebrow, eyeball and eyelid, 729 of the eye itself, 81 of the nose and 2,243 of the mouth." He began by presenting Dr. Valentine's "Old Sexton" in two characters; next, Mr. Phillips in German dialect; Louisa Brown; Mr. Wolf, a nervous horse owner; Mr. Prettyman and Fred McAboy at Steinway Hall; Robert Burdette, the *Hawkeye* man, lecturing on the "Sleeping-car Snorer;" Mr. Stuart Robson in *King Harold*, "The Water-mill;" Josh Billings on "Milk, Hash," etc.; "Bobby Bunn," who loved fun; "Mr. Billup," who never complained; a debating society, and closed by illustrating the three styles of ventriloquism. The lecture lasted two hours, the audience roaring with laughter nearly every moment of the time.

Macauley's Theater.

Mr. Stafford made his second appearance at Macauley's Theater last night as *Hamlet*. From *Shylock* to *Hamlet* is a long step, and, as was to be expected, his *Hamlet* is more interesting and satisfactory than his Jew. He is more easily identified with the young Prince than with the aged usurer, and there is much in his conception of the royal Dane that is pleasing. It is a picturesque, intelligent impersonation, differing in some instances from received traditions in declamation and stage business, and in some of the situations very effective. His meeting with *Ophelia* was especially well done, his manner toward her displaying less of harshness than is generally seen, while the by-play was forcible and natural. The scene which introduces the play, and his subsequent interview with her, were strongly presented. The part was handsomely and picturesquely dressed. The support, as on the previous evening, was good, the costumes tasteful and handsome. Miss Evalyn Foster made a graceful and attractive *Ophelia*, acting the part with much taste. Mr. Thornton as *Laertes*, Mr. Tingay as *Horatio*, Mr. Bokee as *Polonius* were deserving of mention, and the minor roles were acceptably filled.

To-night the play will be "Othello." Mr. Stafford taking the part of the *Moor* and to-morrow night the play will be repeated with Mr. Stafford as *Iago*.

The Buckingham.

Manager Whallen has, by considerable trouble, secured a company for the remainder of the week, and the theater will be opened this afternoon for the regular matinee. The attraction is a very good one, being the "Agnes Wallace Villa Dramatic and Opera Bouffe Company." The company will be transported to this city on a special train, which will arrive this morning. The show has been well spoken of and will no doubt draw well.

Notes.

THE matinee to-day will begin at 2 P. M. instead of 2:30, as is usually the case. The bill will include the comedy "A Happy Pair," as on Monday evening.

THE entertainment of the "Louisville Dude Minstrels" will take place to-night at the People's Grand Theater. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the flood sufferers.

A LARGE house is assured for the benefit of the flood sufferers given by the Dude Minstrels to-night. The company has been thoroughly rehearsed, and the members are elated over the prospect of a good performance.

A MATINEE will be given at Macauley's Theater this afternoon for the benefit of the flood sufferers. Mr. Stafford and his company will play the "Merchant of Venice," the proceeds of which performance will be devoted to the above-named charity.

THE advance sale of seats for Miss Pixley's engagement will begin to-morrow morning at the box office of Macauley's Theater. The engagement will continue three nights, with a matinee on Wednesday, the repertoire as follows: Monday and Tuesday, "M'liss;" Wednesday matinee and night, "Zara." At the Wednesday matinee a handsome souvenir likeness of Miss Pixley will be given to each lady attending the matinee.

The Death Roll Yesterday.

The following deaths were reported yesterday: Eddie Taylor, age 1; pneumonia. Margaret Bahr, age 56; pneumonia. Annie Campion, age 27; consumption. H. P. Jacobi, age 9 months; typhoid fever. Frank Lauber, age 69; hepatitis. Peter Edwards, age 53; consumption. Kate Smith, age 6 weeks; consumption. John G. Kruhback, aged 39, congestive chill. Lillie Campbell, age 26; consumption. George J. Allwain, age 8; accidental drowning. Margaret Prinz, age 62; peritonitis. Effie Lucas, age 9 months; bronchitis.

New Singing Organization.

A new singing society was organized last evening at Falls City Hall, under the title of "Liederbund," with a membership of fifty-three ladies and gentlemen. The following officers were elected: L. Pfister, President; G. W. Hodapp, Vice President; Jos. H. Mitchell, Corresponding Secretary; Otto Hubbuch, Financial Secretary; F. Reichart, Treasurer; F. L. Trunk, Librarian; Jos. G. Starr, T. Graefenhan and F. L. Trunk, Trustees; Prof. Ch. Becker, Musical Director. Rehearsals Thursday evening.

Mr. Stafford's Generosity.

Mr. Wm. Stafford and his company will give a matinee this afternoon at Macauley's Theater for the benefit of the flood sufferers. The play will be "The Merchant of Venice," and the entire proceeds, with the exception of expenses for orchestra and theater, will be devoted to this charity.



Cuticura

A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN & BLOOD DISEASE. FROM PIMPLES to SCROFULA

TO CLEANSE THE SKIN, Scalp and Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Copper-colored Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and Infantile Skin Tortures, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and thus removes the *cause*. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, restores the Complexion. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and for rough, chapped or greasy skin, blackheads, blotches and baby humors. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State st., Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child.

H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a Justice of the Peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES from a Skin Humor.

Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.—The tendencies of business are strongly in the direction of expansion and recuperation, but the impediments are such that the rate of improvement is rather slow. Orders for shipments of merchandise have accumulated in the hands of dealers, and there is in prospect a relatively liberal demand and movement, which will help materially to balance the losses sustained in consequence of the late enforced inaction. Bank correspondence has been already in great measure relieved of the late inconveniences.

The demand for money was of fair proportions and the loan market was steady. Commercial paper was quotable at 7 per cent., and call loans on No. 1 collateral at 5@6 per cent.

Eastern exchange was quiet but steady. New York sight bills sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium.

The Clearing-house exchanges amounted to $649,723 60, and the currency balance was $103,108 42.

Local stocks and bonds are firm. Bridge stock was strong and 1½@2 per cent. higher, in consequence of the stockholders of the New Albany railroad declining to ratify the contract for the construction of the Sand Island bridge. It was held at 129, with 127½ bid. Gas stock firm, being quotable at 115, with 112 bid. The project to sell a large amount of the stock short by some of the projectors of the rival company, to support which it was necessary to borrow a proportionate amount, appears to be hanging fire for the present. There were bids for Falls City Bank at 103, and Fourth National at 117. City bonds were steady, with nothing doing.

The local buying and selling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
3 per cent. coupons	100¼	100¾
4 per cent. coupons	123⅛	123⅝
4½ per cent. coupons	114	114½
Currency 6's	128½	129

The specie and bullion movement at the port of New York last week was as follows, with comparisons:

	Imports.	Exports.
Total for week	$88,732	$278,504
Total since Jan. 1, gold	819,294	2,272,777
Same time in 1883	765,821	1,836,254
Same time in 1882	506,894	7,080,177
Same time in 1881	5,219,840	1,726,510
Same time in 1880	1,293,708	1,211,702
Same time in 1879	2,098,505	2,227,326
Same time in 1878	2,895,274	2,039,531
Same time in 1877	2,324,053	2,189,384

The New York *Herald*, Feb. 17, says:

"The following table, giving the price last December and the present quotations, will best illustrate this advance.

Companies.	Dec. 17, 1883.	Feb. 16, 1884.
Manhattan	250	280
Metropolitan	200	230
Harlem	115	121
Mutual	126	137
Municipal	193	213

"The stock of the last company incorporated, the Equitable, had a sharp rise yesterday and to-day, and it is now quoted at 90½ bid, with no stock offered under par. The Equitable is the last gas company which can be started in New York, as a recent law forbids any further incorporations of this nature. Thus the gas business becomes practically a monopoly, although the number of companies in existence promises to provide a healthy competition, and parties interested in the enterprise claim that the improved process to be used by the Equitable will insure us cheap gas. The older companies will labor under some disadvantage when the Equitable begins to supply gas, for the latter company claims to represent all the scientific improvements of to-day, with the additional advantage that its works are being built and its mains laid at a time when labor and materials are at a comparatively low figure. The stock would also seem to offer greater inducements to investors, inasmuch as it is selling at a very low price and has not yet had the advance which the other gas stocks have had the benefit of."

A Washington writer says:

"Controller Knox has furnished a statement in regard to the failure of the Pacific National Bank of Boston, the attempt to reorganize it and the adverse criticisms upon his official action. The Controller gives a history of the bank from the time trouble first came upon it in 1881 down to the time when it was forced to close its doors the second time, on May 22, 1882, and then says: 'On the appointment of the receiver it was found that the assets of the bank would not pay its liabilities to its depositors, and an assessment was made of 100 per centum. Under this assessment only about $500 has been paid by the stockholders, but suits have been brought to enforce this liability. A suit has also been brought in the name of the corporation, its creditors and stockholders against the Directors to compel them to pay for any losses which have occurred through their maladministration of the affairs of the bank or through their neglect of their duty, and it is for the court to decide if they will be compelled to pay where responsible for the losses incurred. While the Controller exceedingly regrets that the actual condition of the bank was not furnished him either by the Board of Directors, who were represented by many parties in the city of Boston, well known to him to be men of the highest standing, or by the Bank Examiner. He is certain that his action in requiring the impaired capital to be restored and an additional assessment upon the stockholders is strictly in conformity with law.

"'The stockholders having, as has been seen, already paid one assessment made by their directors, now refuse to pay another made by the Controller. There was, however, no other course for the Controller to pursue, as he was compelled by the terms of the law, in justice to the depositors, to enforce the additional liability. Whether they were released from liability under the last assessment by the payment of the first is a question now before the courts for decision. The question both as to the responsibility of the stockholders and directors will be decided by the courts, and the stockholders have no just ground of complaint against the Controller nor ground for any Congressional action, as the payment of these assessments, rendered necessary by the mismanagement of the bank, though grievous to them, is purely a question of law.'"

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Money is easy at 1½@2 ₩ cent., closing offered at 2 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ ₩ cent.

Sterling exchange is firm; sixty-day bankers' bills 485¾ and demand 489.

Produce exports for the week $6,394,000.

Bar silver $1 12¾.

Government bonds were firm.

Railway bonds continue firm.

State bonds were dull.

The stock market, except a temporary weakness, showed higher prices to-day. Union Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Pullman Palace-car were especially strong. The first-named was in brisk demand from shorts, and loaned at 1 ₩ cent. ₩ diem for use. The stock sold up 2⅜ to 83⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced 2 to 129⅝ and Pullman Palace car rose to 110½, against 105 bid at the close last night and 105½ sales this morning. The sellers of the past few days are the most anxious buyers. The improvement in the shares noted caused an advance of ¼@1½ ₩ cent. in the remainder of the list. The earnings of the Northern Pacific railroad from July 1 to February 13 show an increase of $2,538,779 over the corresponding months of the previous year.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 310,000 shares, and included 76,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 6,000 Erie; 16,000 Lake Shore; 10,000 Louisville and Nashville; 5,000 Missouri Pacific; 10,000 Northwestern; 5,000 New York Central; 37,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul; 48,000 Union Pacific; 19,000 Oregon and Transcontinental, and 10,000 Northern Pacific.

The mining market was moderately active. The sales include Little Chief at 49@48c, Horn Silver at $7 50, Bonanza King at $1 95, Decatur at 3c, Robinson at 32c, Bulwer at $1 55@1 60, Chrysolite at $1, Hall and Anderson at $1 25, Eastern Oregon at 8c, Iron Silver at $1 90, Green Mountain at $2 05, and Central Arizona at 30c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes	100¾
Four and a halfs, coupon	114½
Fours, coupon	123⅝
Pacific sixes of '95	129

STOCKS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	112¾	Kansas & Texas	21¾
Erie seconds	94¼	Lake Erie & W'n	16¼
Leh. & Wilks	103½	Lake Shore	102⅞
La. consols	77½	Lou. & Nash	48⅜
Missouri sixes	104	L., N. A. & C.	22
Han. & St. Jo	110	M. & C. 1st pref	10
St. P. & S. C. 1st	117⅜	Do. second pref	5
Tenn. sixes	39	Mem. & Char	35
Do. new	38¾	Mich. Central	93
Tex. P. L g. bds	49⅛	Min. & St. Louis	16¾
Tex. P. & Rio G.	72¼	Do. preferred	34
U. P. firsts	114½	Mo. Pacific	93½
U. P. land grant	110¼	Mobile & Ohio	9
U. P. s'kg f'ds	117	Morris & Essex	124
Virginia sixes	40	Nash. & Chat	52¼
Do con. ex-cou.	39	N. J. Central	88¼
Do. deferred	7	Nor. & W. pref	40¼
Adams Express	130	Northern Pacific	21⅛
Allegheny Cen	12	Do. preferred	46⅛
Alton & T. H	44	Northwestern	121¾
Do. preferred	94	Do. preferred	146¾
American Exp	97	N. Y. Central	116½
B. C. R. & N	75	Ohio Central	10¾
Canada Pacific	54⅝	Ohio & Miss	21
Can. Southern	55⅛	Do. preferred	90
Central Pacific	62⅛	Ont. & Western	11¼
Ches. & Ohio	14¼	Oregon Navigt'n	94
Do. first pref	25⅛	Oregon & Transc	19¾
Do. second pref	16¼	Oregon Improv	43
Chic. & Alton	134⅛	Pacific Mail	47
Do. preferred	150	Panama	98
C., B. & Q	126¾	Peoria, D. & E	15¼
C., St. L. & N. O.	84	Pittsburgh	138¾
C., St. L. & P. com.	9¼	Pullman Pal. Car	110¼
Do. preferred	31	Reading	56⅞

C. S. & Clev	35	Rock Island	124
Clev. & Columb.	62¾	St. L. & S. F.	21
Del. & Hudson	113½	Do. preferred	40¼
Del., Lac. & W.	129¼	Do. first pref	85
Denver & R. G.	20⅛	St. Paul	92¼
Erie	26⅝	Do. preferred	117½
Do. preferred	69½	St. P., M. & M.	94½
East Tennessee	7⅜	St. P. & Omaha	32⅛
Do. preferred	13¼	Do. preferred	94½
Fort Wayne	133½	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo.	38½	Union Pacific	83⅜
Do. preferred	†88½	U. S. Express	58
Harlem	193	W., St. L. & P.	16¾
Hous. & Texas	43	Do. preferred	27⅝
Illinois Central	133	Wells & Fargo	110
L., B. & Western	17	Western Union	76⅝

†Asked.

Boston Bond and Stock Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Old Colony	2¼	K. C. & C. B. 7s.	*
Rutland pref	6⅜	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s.	11
Do. common	*	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	11¼
Wis. C. common	126⅜	A. & T. R. R.	41¼
Do. preferred	15	Boston & Al	*
F. & P. M. pref	40	Boston & Me	*
T., C. & S. L. 1st 6s	*	C., B. & Q	*
T., D. & Bur. inc's	*	C. S. & C.	*
B. Wat. Power	138	Eastern R. R.	101
Boston Land	*	F. & Pere M.	15½
A. & T. 1st 7s	*	L. R. & F. S.	*
Do. land grant 7s	⅛	N. Y. & N. E.	11¼
B., H. & E. 7s	237	O. & L. C. pref	*
Do. 4½s	30	Do. common	*

*No sales.

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alta	1⅝	Hale & Norcross	2
Belcher	80	Martin White	1¼
Belle Isle	40	Mexican	1⅝
Best & Belcher	2¾	Mount Diablo	
Bodie Consol	8¾	Navajo	2⅛
California	20	Northern Belle	
Chollar	2⅛	Ophir	1¼
Pacific Consol'd	45	Potosi	1
Consolidated Va.	20	Savage	65
Crown Point		Sierra Nevada	3⅛
Day	2¼	Union Consol'd	3
Eureka Consol'd		Utah	2
Gould & Curry	1¾	Yellow Jacket	2¾
Grand Prize	15		

Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Allouez Min. Co.	*	Quincy	79
Calumet & Hecla	*	Ridge	179
Catalpa	111	Silver Islet	161
Copper Falls	126	Osceola	29
Franklin	*	Central	*
Pewabic	98	Huron	13¾

*No sales.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The following are the official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Homestake	8¾	Quicksilver, pref	†27
Iron Silver	190	South Pacific	*
Ontario	25	Sutro	15
Quicksilver	5⅛	*No sales. †Ex-div.	

FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN,

434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,

BUY and sell Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate paper and negotiate Loans. We also execute orders in the New York and Chicago markets. mr24 d&suly

TRADE ITEMS.

The Breadstuff Movement.

The following were the receipts of flour and grain at Western lake and river ports for the week ending Feb. 16, 1884:

		Same time, '83.
Flour, bbls	186,156	190,773
Wheat, bu	494,443	966,283
Corn, bu	2,335,233	2,297,372
Oats, bu	953,739	885,764
Barley, bu	383,153	403,102
Rye, bu	67,182	78,896

The following were the shipments of flour and grain at Western lake and river ports for the week ending Feb. 16, 1884:

		Same time, '83.
Flour, bbls	225,740	174,896
Wheat, bu	210,337	418,865
Corn, bu	1,392,892	1,883,541
Oats, bu	588,919	725,481
Barley, bu	210,941	328,470
Rye, bu	33,353	25,295

The following were the receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ending Feb. 16, 1884:

		Cor. week '83
Flour, bbls	212,320	222,785
Wheat, bu	216,950	743,634
Corn, bu	939,716	1,553,210
Oats, bu	308,317	226,516
Barley, bu	197,989	78,600
Rye, bu	25,381	23,380

The following were the exports from United States seaboard ports and from Montreal for the week ending Feb. 16, 1884:

		Cor. week '83.
Flour, bbls	141,939	196,342
Wheat, bu	424,699	1,122,906
Corn, bu	521,961	1,224,188

Wheat and Flour at St. Louis.

[*Republican, Feb. 18.*]

Said a miller to a *Republican* representative on 'Change this morning: "We have a shipping demand East for our flour only from those with whom it has an established reputation and who are willing to pay more for it because their trade prefers it to any other. If we were compelled to throw our shipments on the general market the inevitable result would be a loss of not less than 50 cents on every barrel sold." The same gentleman admitted, however, that as matters now stand here the millers are at the mercy of the speculators, and will remain so as long as receipts continue as insignificant as they have been for the past two or three weeks. As it is, the millers are buying no more than is actually demanded by the wants of actual customers. At one time yesterday wheat was within 2½ cents a bushel of New York quotations for same grade, and, during most of the session, active and strong at prevailing rates. True, this is an old story, several times referred to in these columns recently, but only the more suggestive and significant because of the fact.

New England Manufacturing Stocks.

[*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*]

If the men who have inside knowledge of the values of the different manufacturing stocks which are offered for sale at auction each week believed they were abnormally low in all cases, they would of course step in and purchase, and the decline would be arrested. But, on the other hand, the fact that the offerings are comparatively small, and that the great bulk of the shareholders have been steadily holding on to their property, is equally worthy of consideration.

The Wool Market.

[*Boston Commercial Bulletin, Feb. 16.*]

The wool market has been moderately active, but a general lack of animation in other branches of business, together with a slow opening of the goods market, has prevented a full continuance of last week's activity, and the sales have fallen down to 2,292,700 lbs domestic and 425,500 lbs foreign, or 2,718,200 lbs in all, against 3,900,400 lbs last week and 4,438,500 lbs for the corresponding week of last year.

A large number of buyers have been drawn into the market by the free movement noted in last week's *Bulletin*, but they have not purchased freely, having found dealers anxious to sell, though many kinds of wool are undoubtedly in short supply. Coarse and medium combings are a trifle higher, and coarse combings are very scarce. No. 1 combing is firm, though not in as small supply as is sometimes the case at this season of the year, and fine delaine is barely steady. All kinds of coarse and low wools of good length are now well cleaned up and very firm, there being no foreign importations to help out a shortage of this class of stock; but the firmness in low wools of good length does not apply to short fine wools like fall Texas and fall California, which descriptions have lately sold at very low prices.

Supplies of good Michigan fleeces are now much reduced, and the whole stock of genuine Michigan is now in the hands of two or three houses, though considerable Vermont and New York X is ready to be moved as Michigan. New Australian is of course one of the features of the market, and has sold at the previous wide range of prices according to quality and condition. Strictly clothing selections have sold as high as 45c, and even at that cost are said to figure not above 85c clean. Most of the Australian is being bought for clothing purposes, the demand for fine worsted selections being very moderate at present, and supplied with domestic delaine, which is a stronger staple than Australian.

The total sales of wool in Boston since January 1, 1884, have been 15,835,600 lbs, against 19,807,800 lbs for the corresponding period of 1883, a decrease of 3,972,200 pounds.

The total receipts of wool in Boston this week have been 5,382 bales domestic and 552 bales foreign, against 4,822 bales domestic and 174 bales foreign last week; and 8,367 bales domestic and 27 bales foreign for the corresponding week of last year.

The aggregate receipts since January 1 have been 27,730 bales domestic and 2,601 bales foreign, against 32,138 bales domestic and 1,076 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1883. This is a decrease of 4,408 bales domestic and an increase of 1,525 bales foreign.

Included in the sales of domestic fleeces are: 34,000 lbs Ohio XX and above at 41½c; 30,200 lbs do and Pennsylvania at 38@40c; 11,000 lbs X and XX at 36@40c; 22,000 lbs Ohio X at 37@37½c; 3,000 lbs do at 36c; 118,000 lbs Michigan X at 34@35c; 8,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio at 38@39c; 4,000 lbs No. 2 at 33c; 12,000 lbs heavy fleeces at 30c; 34,500 lbs various at 27@40c. Total, 276,700 lbs.

The sales of combing and delaine wools comprise 133,000 lbs fine Ohio and Michigan delaine at 38@40c; 40,000 lbs No. 1 combing, part at 45c; 19,000 medium do at 40c; 300,000 lbs combing fleece and pulled at 30@40c; 4,500 lbs ¼ to ⅜-blood unwashed at 29@30c. Total, 496,500 lbs.

The sales of noils have been 50,700 lbs at 32@50c.

Included in the sales of unwashed wools are: 40,000 lbs fine-medium Utah and Wyoming at 24c; 20,000 lbs do do at 21c; 100,000 lbs choice Valley Oregon at 28@30c; 13,000 lbs low Eastern do at 14@20c; 121,500 lbs choice spring California, principally at 26@29; 120,000 lbs low do at 15@19c; 150,000 lbs do at 20@26c; 25,000 lbs fall, part at 12½c; 2,000 lbs three-eighths blood unwashed at 31c; 53,500 lbs Georgia, Kansas and Arizona on p. t.; 188,000 lbs Territory at 17@24c; 19,000 lbs fall Texas, principally at 17c; 65,000 lbs Texas at 18@24c; 194,800 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable, including Michigan unmerchantable at 26@28c; do fine unwashed at 25c, and Ohio unmerchantable, principally at 30c, though one lot of choice Pennsylvania unmerchantable brought 33c. Total, 1,070,800 lbs.

MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

BALING MATERIAL—Steady and unchanged. The association rates are as follows: 1½ lbs at 10¼c; 1¾ lbs at 10½c; 2 lbs at 11½c; 2¼ lbs at 12½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Prime navy, hand picked, $2 10@2 25; medium country, $1 75@2; colored, $1 25@1 50; black-eyed peas, $1 50 per bushel, from store.

BUTTER—The market was a trifle firmer for country butter, with prices stationary. Other descriptions were without new features. We quote common to medium country butter at 15@16c; prime to choice at 17@18c; Wisconsin rolls at 20@22c; Northern dairy nominal. Western Reserve nominal; creamery, 39@40c for choice Elgin.

CANDLES—Stars, Nos. 4 to 5, 15@15½c for full weight.

CIDER—Crab cider, $10@12 per barrel, as to quality.

COTTON—There was a good inquiry, with small offerings. Several sales of round lots have been made at current prices. We quote 10⅝c for middling upland, 10c for low middling, 9½c for good ordinary and 8½c for ordinary.

CORNMEAL—Bolted $1 10@1 15 per 100 lbs, and kiln-dried $2 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active at last prices. We quote Western partly skimmed at 10½@11½c. Ohio factory at 13@14c and New York cheddar at 15@15½c.

COFFEE—The feeling was steady and prices were unchanged. We quote common at 11½@12c; fair, 13@13½c; prime, 14@14½c, and fancy, 15@15½c; Laguayra, 12½@13½c; Java, 19@24c; Mocha, 28@30c.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 14c; Kentucky, 11@12c per bu.; Laurel, 12c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh, afloat, 8c.

CUT NAILS—We quote tenpennies at $2 70@2 80 per keg, and the smaller numbers at the usual difference.

FEATHERS—Prices were steady. We quote at 54½c for prime, and for mixed 40c per lb.

EGGS—Offerings exceed the demand, both local and shipping, and prices favored buyers. We quote fresh stock in cases at 17@18c.

FLOUR—There was a good, free demand for shipment, with a moderate local trade, and prices were well supported. We quote patents at $6 40@6 60 for choice, $5 90@6 25 for plain fancy, $5 40@5 50 for No. 1. Buckwheat, $6 50@6 75 for Western.

FIELD SEED—Prices quotably unchanged. We quote common red clover at $6 50, sapling at $7, timothy at $1 60, orchard-grass at $2, red-top at 55c, extra clean bluegrass at $1 40, and fancy do at $1 60 per bushel from store, in bags. Onion sets, $2 50 per bushel.

FRUIT—The market was firm on the basis of our last quotations. We quote dried apples, good to prime, at 6@6¼c. Dried peaches 5¼@6c for halves and 4½@5c for mixed. We quote green apples at $3@3 50 per bbl on arrival for russets and jennetings, and $4@4 25 from store. Lemons, $4@6 per box. Florida oranges, $5@6 per box, and Louisiana, nominal. Valencia oranges, per case $9@10, and Messina per box $5@6. Bananas, $1 50@3. Cranberries, $12@13 per bbl for Western.

GINSENG—We quote fair to good at $1 40@150, and prime at $1 60@1 65.

HAY—Receipts and shipments nil, and there was a moderate local trade at our last quotations. We quote at $10 50@11 for good to prime timothy, the latter for small wired bales, and $7@10 for common to medium mixed; prime loose hay from wagon, 50@60c per 100 lbs. Baled oats, $14 for large bales.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 17c; No. 2, 14c; prime dry-salted, 12½c; No. 2, dry-salted, 10½c; prime green-salted, 8½c; No. 2 do, 6½c; prime green, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; sheep-skins, country, 30@60c; butchers, 75c@$1 25; shearlings, 10@25c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Grits $3 50 from store, and hominy $3 40.

KRAUT—There were no quotable changes. We quote at $11 per bbl and $5 75 per half bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote as follows:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Fine lbs, Virginia	70@70c
Fine fig, Virginia	70@72c
Fine twist and coil, Virginia	58@60c
Medium twist and coil, Virginia	40@45c
Common twist and coil	30@35c
Medium lbs and 11-inch, Virginia	38@40c
Common twist and fig, Virginia	32@38c
White Burley navy, Louisville	40@50c
White Burley navy, Louisville, common to medium	32@40c

MILL OFFAL—We quote Louisville bran on track at $15, and shipstuff at $18. Bran and shorts, mixed, $16 50.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—Firm at last prices. Louisiana molasses at 35@55c. Corn syrup 31@32c, and sugar-house syrup 45@50c. Sorghum, 36@37c per gallon for prime.

OILS—Linseed at 56@59c for raw and boiled; lard oil, extra, at 73c; No. 1 at 63c, and No. 2 at 50c; gasoline, 63° at 11c, 74° at 12c, 87° at 24c; bank oil at 40c, straits oil at 45c, lubricating oil at 10@14c per gallon; cotton-seed oil, refined, 45c per gallon, and peerless at 52c; coal oil 110° test, 12c per gallon; 130° Kentucky test, 13c; 150° test, 14c, and 175° Kentucky test, headlight, 19c, water-white, 19c. Spirits turpentine, 40c.

PROVISIONS—The market was weak and lower for all articles except sugar-cured meats and leaf lard. Our quotations are on the basis of carloads.

MESS PORK—$18 50 per barrel.

BACON—Shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 10½c, and clear sides, 10¾c per lb, loose.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib sides, 9⅝c, and clear sides 9¾c, loose, for partly to fully cured.

LARD—Choice leaf, 11@11½c in tierces; prime steam, 9@9½c, and choice family, 10c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams 13½@14½c, as to weight and brand; breakfast bacon 11½c, and sugar-cured shoulders 8½c, canvased and packed. Dried beef, 14½c for Louisville, and 14½c for Chicago and St. Louis.

PIGS' FEET—Barrels, $8, and half barrels, $4 50.

POULTRY—Offerings exceeded the demand, and prices favored buyers. We quote live hens at $3 25@3 50 per dozen; young chickens, live, at $2 75@3 for fair to choice stock, and $2@2 50 for inferior, as to size and condition. Live turkeys 9@10c, and dressed 11@12c. Geese, $4 50@5 per doz.

NUTS—Peanuts, Tennessee, 6½@7c for white, and 6c for red. Hickory nuts 60@65c per bushel.

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana at 6@6½c for good to prime.

SALT—We quote 7-bushel bbls at $1 50; 280-lb bbls at $1 15; Saginaw at $1 20; Ohio river dairy at $1 90, and Syracuse dairy at $2, delivered in dray lots.

SUGAR—There were no quotable changes. We quote granulated sugar at 8¼@8⅜c; cut loaf at 8⅜@8⅞c; crushed and powdered at 8⅜@8⅞c; A at 8@8¼c; off A at 7⅞c; extra C 7¾c; C yellow at 6¾@7c, standard brands. New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6⅛@7½c; granulated, 8⅛@8½c, and clarified, 7⅝c.

SOAP—German, olive and rosin at 4@6c per lb.

STARCH—At 3@3¼c per lb for large and small lots.

STRAW—We quote at $7 on arrival.

TANBARK—We quote at $11 50@12 on track.

VEGETABLES—Prices ruled steady on the basis of our last quotations. We quote Irish potatoes at $1 50 for Russets and $1 60 for Early Rose per barrel from store; New York seed potatoes $2, and Northern $1 65. Sweet potatoes $3@3 50. Onions $1 85@2 per bbl from store. Cabbage nominal. Onion sets $2 50@2 75 per bush.

WHISKY—Highwines at $1 14 per gallon.

WOOL—Steady but quiet. We quote grease wools as follows: Medium country lots, 24@26c; burry, 12@15c; black, free from burs, 20@22c, and tubwashed, 33@35c bid.

The Grain Market.

Controlling markets were steadier.

The local situation was unchanged. There was hardly any outward or inward movement in any direction, and the local demand continues dependent on local supplies.

WHEAT—Demand good, with no receipts or offerings, and prices were nominal.

CORN—There was a mere local demand for current consumption, and prices were steady on the basis of our last quotations. New mixed ear or shelled was held at elevator at 54@55c, and white at 55@56c.

OATS—There was a merely local demand and prices ruled steady. No. 2 mixed was held at elevator at 40c and white at 43c. No. 2 mixed was held at store in bags at 43c, and white at 45c.

RYE—Steady, with but little doing. No. 2 was held at elevator at 65c.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was active, with sales aggregating 364 hhds, distributed as follows:

The GILBERT HOUSE sold 27 hhds: 4 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 30, 7 60, 7 55 and 7 20; 4 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 20, 6 30 and 6 70; 3 hhds Simpson county leaf at $7 40, 7 40 and 7 30; 5 hhds Hart county leaf at $8 50, 7 60, 7, 7 70 and 7 40; 3 hhds Cumberland county lugs at $6 20, 6 10 and 6 10; 2 hhds Muhlenberg county lugs at $7 and 6 20; 2 hhds Todd county leaf at $9 90 and 8 40; 2 hhds Hopkins county lugs at $6 40 and 5 70; 2 hhds Weekly county (Tenn.) leaf at $8 40 and 9 80.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 33 hhds: 8 hhds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at $18 25, 13 75, 12 25, 13 25, 10 25, 7, 7, 6 60; 4 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $7 50, 7 20, 6 90 and 6; 2 hhds Owen county lugs and trash at $11 75 and 5 75; 5 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $13 75, 12, 6 20, 6 10 and 5 95; 2 hhds Todd county leaf at $8 90 and 7 30; 12 hhds Logan county leaf and lugs at $8 10, 7 90, 7 60, 7 70, 5 70, 6 30, 6 40, 6 30, 6 20, 6 20, 6 20 and 6 10.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 5 hhds Hart county common leaf and lugs at $7 70, 7 10, 6 20, 5 20 and 5 05; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $7; 2 hhds Taylor county common leaf and lugs at $6 70 and 6 30; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $6 20; 6 hhds McLean county trash at $6, 5 85, 5 80, 5 75, 5 55 and 5 50.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 25 hhds: 16 hhds Hart county common leaf, lugs and trash at $10 75, 9 90, 6 60, 5 25, 5 90, 6 40, 5 80, 6 80, 6 10, 9 60, 9 20, 5 60, 7 10, 7, 5 95 and 6 40; 4 hhds Christian county common leaf and lugs at $7 50, 6 40, 6 30 and 6 30; 3 hhds Henry county common leaf and lugs at $12, 8 00 and 7 20; 1 hhd Green county lugs at $7 90; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $6 60.

The ENTERPRISE HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 9 hhds Scott county leaf, lugs and trash at $18 75, 13 25, 13, 11 75, 11 50, 10 50, 10, 9 80 and 9; 6 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $12 75, 11 25, 9 10, 8 90, 8 50 and 7; 3 hhds Warren county lugs at $7 10, 6 70 and 6 30.

The KENTUCKY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE sold 14 hhds: 2 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $14 75 and 8 10; 4 hhds Logan county leaf at $8 40, 7 90, 7 10 and 7 40; 2 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 35 and 5 60; 6 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs at $7 50, 7 40, 6 90, 6 35, 6 25 and 6 50.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 43 hhds: 7 hhds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs at $15 75, 10 75, 10 25, 9, 8 80, 7 10 and 6 70; 10 hhds Taylor county leaf and lugs at $7 35, 7 20, 7 20, 7 20, 6 60, 6, 6 80, 5 75, 6 80 and 5 80; 5 hhds Daviess county leaf and trash at $9, 6 70, 5 05, 6 10 and 5 85; 7 hhds Warren county common leaf and lugs at $6 95, 6 70, 6 30, 6 20, 6, 6 30 and 6 40; 3 hhds Barren county lugs at $6 35, 6 20 and 6 50; 4 hhds Graves county old leaf at $8 20, 8, 7 90 and 7 60; 1 hhd Madison county lugs at $7 90; 1 hhd Butler county leaf at $7 90; 3 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 60, 6 30 and 5 80; 2 hhds Larue county common leaf and lugs at $6 55 and 5 55.

The PEOPLE'S HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 3 hhds Logan county leaf in soft order at $7, 7 10 and 7 10; 3 hhds Simpson county lugs at at $6 and 6 20; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf at $8 and 9 50; 3 hhds Logan county lugs at $6, 6 40 and 6 50; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $6 80; 3 hhds Smith county (Tenn.) lugs at $5 80, 6 20 and 6 50; 1 hhd Simpson county common leaf at $6 90.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 49 hhds: 2 hhds Simpson county leaf at $8 35 and 8 25; 5 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $7 60, 6 20, 6 10, 7 and 6 25; 19 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $8 40, 6 40, 5 60, 11 75, 6 10, 7, 5, 6, 11 50, 14 25, 6 60, 5 85, 7 90, 19 25, 11 75, 10, 6 70, 5 30 and 6 20; 5 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at $8, 6, 6, 6 20 and 5 90; 2 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $7 20 and 5 85; 3 hhds Daviess county leaf and lugs at $11 75, 6 10 and 5 80; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at $6 85; 1 hhd Carroll county leaf at $13; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $6 10; 10 hhds leaf and lugs.

The GREEN-RIVER HOUSE sold 37 hhds: 27 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $17 25, 15 75, 15 75, 13 75, 12 25, 12, 11 25, 7 70, 9 10, 9, 8 25, 8 10, 7 50, 7 70, 7 90, 7 10, 7, 6 90, 6 25, 6 55, 6 60, 6 50, 6 30, 6 10, 6 50, 6 20 and 5 80; 3 hhds Taylor county lugs at $6 30, 6 20 and 6 10; 1 hhd Larue county lugs at $6 10; 2 hhds Grayson county leaf at $7 10 and 7; 2 hhds Adair county leaf and lugs at $7 20 and 6; 2 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $11 and 7 70.

The PIKE HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 5 hhds Sumner county (Tenn.) leaf and lugs at $8 90, 8, 7 40, 6 30 and 5 95; 18 hhds Robertson county (Tenn.) leaf and lugs, crops of J. S. Atkins and W. H. Roe, at $10 50, 10 25, 10, 8 50, 8 30, 8 20, 8, 7 80, 7 70, 7 50, 7 40, 7 20, 6 80, 6 70, 6 30, 7, 6 45 and 6 70.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold on the 18th and 19th 101 hhds: 14 hhds Ohio county lugs at $6, 5 85, 6 25, 6, 6 10, 6, 6 15, 6, 6, 6 15, 5 70, 6 10, 5 90, 6; 5 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at $17 75, 7 60, 8 30, 7 50, 6 35 and 8; 3 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $9 40, 8 20 and 7 10; 2 hhds McLean county trash at $6 30 and 6 20; 2 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $14 25 and 7 30; 6 hhds Fleming county leaf and lugs at $18 75, 13 75, 11 25, 11, 7 80 and 5 85; 2 hhds Allen county leaf and lugs at $10 75 and 6; 2 hhds Franklin county leaf at $17 and 11; 8 hhds Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at $21, 16 50, 12 50, 12, 10 75, 9 60, 6 and 4 80; 14 hhds Barren county leaf, lugs and trash at $18 75, 18 50, 10 75, 7 50, 13 50, 7 30, 7 90, 6 35, 7 10, 6 10, 6 10, 6 25, 7 20 and 7; 4 hhds Trimble county common leaf and trash at $11 75, 11 25, 7 40 and 6 50; 9 hhds Hart county at $14, 13 25, 7 70, 8 60, 6 40, 6 30, 6 25, 6 10 and 4; 2 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $13 25 and 7 80; 2 hhds Cumberland county leaf and lugs at $8 and 6 30; 8 hhds Breckinridge county leaf and lugs at $12 50, 10 25, 10, 9, 7 90, 7 70, 9 50 and 12; 2 hhds Mercer county leaf at $14 50 and 12 75; 5 hhds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs at $13 25, 8 10, 8 40, 6 50 and 5 65; 1 hhd Graves county leaf at $10; 3 hhds Marion county common leaf and lugs at $6 50, 6 and 6; 2 hhds Daviess county lugs at $6 40 and 5 60; 1 hhd Trousdale county (Tenn.) lugs at $6 70; 2 hhds Green county common leaf and lugs at $6 90 and 5 95; 1 hhd McLean county lugs at $5 90; 1 hhd Allen county lugs at $6 65.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Flour is quiet and unchanged; good to choice winter $4 90@5 85; soft spring wheat $4@4 50; Minnesota baker's $4 50@5 25; patents $5 50@6 25. Rye flour $3@3 35. Buckwheat flour $5 75@6 50. Wheat is in fair demand; prices unsettled but generally higher; the market opened ⅛c higher, and advanced ⅞c additional, then eased off and closed ¼c above yesterday; sales ranged: seller February 93⅝@94½c, closing at 93⅞c; seller March 93¾@94⅞c, closing at 94⅛@94¼c; seller April 94¾@95½c, closing at 95⅛c; seller May 99¾c@$1 00⅝, closing at $1 00¼; seller June $1 01½@1 02⅜, closing at $1 02@1 02⅛; July is quotable ⅞@1c over June; No 2 Chicago spring 93¾@94⅛c, closing at 94⅛@94¼c; No 3 Chicago spring 82@83½c; No 2 red winter $1 01@1 02. Corn is irregular and fairly active; the market opened stronger and ⅛c higher, fluctuated within small range, and closed ¼c higher; sales ranged: Cash 51⅜@51⅝, closing at 51⅜@51½c; seller February 53½@54c, closing at 53¾c; seller March 53¾@54⅛c, closing at 54c; seller April 54⅜@54⅝c, closing at 54½@54⅝c; seller May 59⅛@59⅝c, closing at 59⅜c; seller June 59⅝@60c, closing at 59⅝@59¾c; seller July 61⅜@61⅞c, closing at 61½@61⅝c. Oats are dull; sales ranged: Cash 32¾@33c; seller February 32⅝c; seller March 32⅝c; seller April 32⅞@33c; seller May 36⅞@37½c, closing at 37⅛c; seller year 30⅛c. Rye is dull at 58c. Barley is firm at 62@63c. Flax seed is weak at $1 54 on track. Pork is in fair demand, but at lower rates; the market opened 15@20c lower, and declined 10@12½c additional, then rallied 15@20c, but afterward declined again 30@40c and ruled steady to the close; sales ranged: Cash $17 62½@17 75; seller March $17 50@17 62½, closing at $17 50; seller April $17 60@17 70, closing at $17 60@17 62½; seller May $17 57½@18 05, closing at $17 70@17 72½; seller June $17 75@18 05, closing at $17 80@17 82½. Lard is in fair demand, but easier; prices declined in early dealings 25@30c and closed steady; sales ranged: Cash $9 55@9 60; seller February $9 52½@9 67½, closing at $9 52½@9 55; seller March $9 52½@9 67½, closing at $9 55; seller April $9 70@9 75; seller May $9 67½@9 85, closing at $9 80@9 82½; seller June $9 75@9 97½, closing at $9 87½@9 90; seller year $9 30. Bulk meats are in fair demand; shoulders 7.35c; short rib sides 9.20c; short clear sides 9.65c. Butter is quiet and unchanged; creamery 23@31c; dairy 20@22c. Eggs are lower at 25c. Whisky is steady and unchanged at $1 16. Receipts: Flour 13,000 barrels; wheat 52,000 bushels; corn 251,000 bushels; oats 100,000 bushels; rye 118,000 bushels; barley 93,000 bushels. Shipments not reported. Grain in store February 18: Wheat 34,212,000 bushels; corn 13,112,000 bushels; oats 4,781,000 bushels; rye 2,300,000 bushels; barley 2,145,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—At the Call Board this afternoon the sales of wheat were 1,000,000 bushels; February, March and May advanced ⅛c and June ⅛c. Corn, sales 1,318,000 bushels; May advanced ⅛c. Oats, sales 80,000 bushels; March and April declined ¼c. Pork, sales 20,000 barrels; June declined 2½c. Lard, sales 17,000 tierces; March advanced 2½c and May 7½c; June declined 7½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—FLOUR—The market is firm; receipts 20,000 barrels; exports 8,000 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 75@3 35; common to good extra $3 35@3 70; white wheat extra $6 25@7; good to choice $3 75@6 50; fancy do $7 40; extra Ohio $3 35@6; St. Louis $3 35@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@6 80.

GRAIN—Wheat, spot lots are a shade higher; options advanced ⅛@⅜c at the opening, but later fell back ¼@⅛c, closing stronger; receipts 7,000 bushels; exports none; ungraded red 80c@$1 13; No 4 red 93c; No 3 red $1 04¾; No 2 red $1 0¾@1 14; ungraded white 80@90c; No 2 red seller February, sales of 16,000 bushels at $1 08¾, closing at $1 08¼; seller March, sales of 632,000 bushels at $1 09⅛@1 09⅞, closing at $1 09¾; seller April, sales of 544,000 bushels at $1 11⅛@1 12, closing at $1 11⅞; seller May, sales of 1,968,000 bushels at $1 13⅛@1 14¼, closing at $1 14⅛; seller June, sales of 264,000 bushels at $1 14⅝@1 15⅛, closing at $1 15⅛. Corn, spot lots are without quotable change; options opened ⅛@⅛c better, but later lost the advance, closing steady; receipts 16,000 bushels; exports 63,000 bushels; ungraded 55@64½c; No 3 60c; steamer 61@62½c; No 2 61@65c; steamer white 63c; ungraded white 58@70c; No 2 seller February 63c; seller March 63⅛@63⅞c, closing at 63⅛c; seller April 64⅛c; seller May 65⅛@66c, closing at 65⅝c; seller June 66⅛@66⅝c, closing at 66⅛c. Oats are without decided change; receipts 33,000 bushels; exports none; mixed Western 41½@43c; white Western 45@47c.

HAY—Is quiet but steady at 50c ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES—Coffee, spot fair Rio firm; options 10 points higher; sales of 250 bags No 7 Rio seller February at 11.05c; 6,000 bags seller March at 11@11.05c; 4,500 bags seller April at 11@11.05c; 6,250 bags seller May at 11.05@11.10c; 5,000 bags seller June at 11.15c; 3,750 bags seller July at 11.15@11.25c; 1,000 bags seller September at 11.25c; 2,000 bags seller October at 11.20@11.3 c; 1,000 bags seller January at 11.35c. Sugar is quiet but steady; common to prime 7¼@7⅝c; Muscovado 6¼@6 9-16c; centrifugal 7⅜c; fair to good refining 5⅝@[illegible]c; refined quiet; C 5⅝@5⅞c; extra C 6⅛@6¼c; white extra C 6⅛@6¼c; yellow C 5¼@5⅜c; yellow 5¼@5⅜c; off A 6⅜@6⅝c; centrifugal 6⅛@6⅜c; mold A 7⅜c; standard A 7⅛@7¼c; confectioners' A 7⅜c; cut loaf and crushed 8@8⅛c; powdered 7⅜c; granulated 7⅝c; tubes 7⅝c. Molasses is quiet but steady; 50 test refining 25c; New Orleans 30@55c; Cardenas 24c flat; Havana 25½c; Porto Rico 35@45c; English islands 35@40c. Rice demand fair and market firm; domestic 4½@7c; Rangoon 2½c and Patna 3c in bond.

PETROLEUM—Is firm; United Pipe-line $1 02¾; crude 7¾@8¼c; refined 8⅝c for 70¼ test.

TALLOW—Is steady; prime city 7 7-16@7½c.

ROSIN—Is quiet at $1 42½@1 47½.

TURPENTINE—Is dull at 35½@37c.

EGGS—Western fresh are quiet but steady at 27@[illegible]c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and easier; new mess $17 75@18 25; Western family mess $14 50@15. Beef is quiet but steady; extra mess $12. Cut meats are nominal; long clear middles 10c. Lard is steady; prime steam $9 85@9 90; seller February $9 90@9 99; seller March $9 99@10; seller April $9 94@10 05; seller May $9 98@10 12; seller June $10 04@10 15; seller July $10 17@10 20; seller August $10 18.

BUTTER—Is quiet and barely steady at 9@36c.

CHEESE—Is quiet but firm; Western flat 11½@13c.

PIG IRON—Is dull; Scotch $20 50@23 50; American $17@22.

LEAD—Is firm; common 4.10@4¼c.

TIN—Is quiet but steady.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Flour is steady; family $4 15@4 30; choice $4 60@4 70; fancy $5 25@5 65. Wheat was higher; No 2 red $1 09½@1 11 cash; $1 08⅛ seller March; $1 09½@1 09⅞ seller April; $1 11⅜@1 11⅝ seller May; No 3 red 99c@$1 00⅛ bid. Corn was higher but slow; No 2 mixed sold at 50⅛@50⅜c cash; 50½c seller February; 51c seller March; 53¼@53⅝c seller May; 54c seller June. Oats were better but inactive; 34¾@35c cash; 36⅜c seller May. Rye is quiet at 56c. Barley is dull and unchanged at 50@80c for American. Lead is dull at 3.75@3.80c. Butter easy; dairy 20@25c; creamery 30@31c. Eggs lower at 16½@17c. Flax seed is quiet at $1 50. Hay is firm; prairie $9@10 50; timothy $12@14. Bran is lower at 63@64c at the mill. Corn meal is steady at $2 65. Whisky is steady at $1 15. Provisions are very dull and lower to sell, with only a small job trade. Pork $18 37½@18 50. Bulk meats, shoulders 7½c; long clear sides 7.15@7½c; short rib sides 9½@9.60c; short clear sides 9.85@10c. Bacon, long clear sides 10½c; short rib sides 9¼@9⅞c; short clear sides 10½@10⅝c. Lard is lower at $9 55 bid and $9 62½ asked. Receipts: Flour 3,000 barrels; wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 91,000 bushels; oats 24,000 bushels; rye none; barley 6,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 9,000 barrels; wheat 2,000 bushels; corn 52,000 bushels; oats none; rye none; barley none.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—At the afternoon board wheat was quiet and very slow; $1 08⅜@1 08½ seller March; $1 11¾ seller May. Corn was quiet and very slow; 53¼@53⅜c seller May. Oats, nothing done.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Flour is quiet but steady; Pennsylvania family $4 50@4 75; Ohio clear $5 50; Illinois straight $5 75; winter patents $6 10@6 25; Minnesota bakers, clear $5; Minnesota patent process $6 50. Rye flour quiet but steady at $3 50. Buckwheat flour is dull at $2 90@3 25. Wheat was in good speculative demand; prices advanced ⅜@½c and closed firm; car lots are quiet; No 2 red seller February $1 04½@1 05; seller March $1 05⅝@1 05¾; seller April $1 10⅜@1 11½; seller May $1 13@1 13¾. Corn, options quiet; car lots quiet but steady; rejected white 55c; rejected mixed and yellow 56@58c; No 3 white 54c; No 3 mixed and yellow 57@59c; steamer white 57c; steamer mixed 58c; sail mixed seller February 60⅛@61⅛c; seller March 60⅝@61c; seller April 61⅜@61⅞c; seller May 62¾@63⅛c. Oats are quiet but steady; No 3 white 43@43⅛; No 2 white 44@44½c; do to arrive 44c. Provisions are steady. Beef, city family $14; do packed $13; do No 1 mess $12; India mess, f. o. b., $24 50. Pork, new mess $19@19 50; prime mess, new $18. Hogs, dressed $8@8 50. Hams, smoked 14@14½c. Lard is steady; city refined $9 75; steam $10 12½@10 25; butchers' loose $9 70. Butter is dull and easier; creamery extra 31@32c; do firsts 28@32c; New York State and Bradford county, Penn., tubs 23c; do firsts 18@20c; do dairy extras 20@21c; Western extras 20@22c; good to choice 16@18c; rolls 10@16c. Eggs are active but lower; extras 22@22½c. Cheese is quiet but firm; full creamery 13¾@14½c; Western fair to good 11½@12½c. Petroleum is dull and nominal; refined 8⅜@8½c. Whisky is dull at $1 20. Receipts: Flour 2,000 barrels; wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 4,000 bushels; oats 11,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 22,000 bushels; corn 6,000 bushels; oats 16,000 bushels.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Flour is steady and quiet; Howard street and Western superfine $2 75@3 50; extra $3 75@4 75; family $5@5 75. Wheat, Western is about steady but dull; No 2 Western winter red spot and seller February $1 10@1 10⅛; seller March $1 10⅝@1 10⅞; seller April $1 11¾@1 12⅛; seller May $1 14@1 14¼. Corn is a shade easier but dull; Western mixed spot 61⅛c bid; seller February 61⅛@62c; seller March 60⅞@60⅞c; seller April 61⅛@62⅛c; seller May 63⅜@63⅝c; steamer 56@57c. Oats are steady and quiet; Western white 44@45c; do mixed 42@43c; Pennsylvania 44@45c. Rye is quiet at 67@68c. Hay is steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $14@17 ₩ ton. Provisions are firm with a good demand. Mess pork old $18 50; new $19 50. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 8½@10½c. Bacon, shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 11½c. Hams 14½@15½c. Lard, refined 10½c. Butter is dull; Western packed 10@25c; creamery 25@33c. Eggs are lower and dull at 25c. Petroleum is dull and nominally steady; refined 8⅛@8⅝c. Coffee is quiet and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@12½c. Sugar is steady; A soft 7⅜c. Whisky is steady and quiet at $1 18@1 18½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer are dull; cotton 3-16d; flour 1s 3d per barrel; grain 2½@3d. Receipts: Flour 1,000 barrels; wheat 13,000 bushels; corn 13,000 bushels; oats 1,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 114,000 bushels; corn 7,000 bushels. Sales: Wheat 311,000 bushels; corn 107,000 bushels.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—Flour is dull. Wheat is firm; No 2 Milwaukee 94c; seller February 93⅝c; seller March 94c; seller April 95c; seller May $1 00⅛. Corn is quiet and unchanged; No 2 54½c. Oats are firm; No 2 33c. Rye is firm; No 1 59c; No 2 57c. Barley is steady; No 2 spring 58@58½c. Provisions are lower. Mess pork $17 35 cash and seller February; $17 60 seller May. Lard, prime steam $9 50 cash and seller February; $9 70 seller May. Hams, sweet pickled 12@12½c. Live hogs are lower at $6 40@7. Butter is steady; choice creamery 32c. Cheese is quiet but steady at 12½@13½c. Eggs are unsettled and lower. Receipts: Wheat 16,000 bushels; corn 38,000 bushels; oats 31,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 18,000 bushels; corn 14,000 bushels; oats 11,000 bushels.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Flour is quiet and unchanged; family $4 75@5 15; fancy $5 25@5 60. Wheat is nominal; No 2 red $1 06. Corn is dull and nominal; mixed on ear 50. Oats dull; mixed in elevator 39c. Rye is higher; No 2 70c. Barley is scarce; extra No 3 fall 67c asked. Pork easier; mess $18. Lard is dull and lower to sell; prime steam $9 50. Bulk meats are easier but not quotably lower; shoulders 7½c; short rib sides 9⅝c. Bacon is dull and drooping; shoulders 8½c; short rib sides 10½c. Whisky is steady at $1 14. Butter is easier and tending downward; extra Northwestern creamery 40c; choice dairy 22c. Linseed oil is quiet at 55@56c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—Wheat is steady; No 2 red winter $1 04. Corn is steady; mixed 50c. Oats are quiet; mixed 35c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Cotton is quiet but steady; middling 10¾@11c; futures are dull and easy; seller February 10.70c; seller March 10.77c; seller April 10.87c; seller May 11.02c; seller June 11.15c; seller July 11.25c; seller August 11.34c; seller September 11c; seller October 10.61c; seller November 10.61c; seller December 10.52c. Future deliveries lost 2-100@1-100c, advanced 4-100@2-100c, and ranged at the third call, when only 100 bales were sold, at about yesterday's closing quotations. Total sales after the call about 25,000 bales. Futures closed dull and easy, the leading months 2-100@3-100c lower than yesterday. Sales 27,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton is steady; middling 10⅝c; low middling 10 1-16c; good ordinary 9 9-16c; net receipts 420 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,600 bales; sales 825 bales; stock 48,930 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—Cotton is quiet but steady; middling 10⅝c; receipts 745 bales; shipments 3,113 bales; stock 73,140 bales; sales 1,550 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Cotton is quiet but steady; middling 10⅝c; sales 700 bales; receipts 200 bales; shipments 850 bales; stock 39,450 bales.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middling 10¾c.

Oil Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—Petroleum was firmer; there was more disposition to buy than any time since Saturday; the market opened at $1 00¾, advanced to $1 02⅜, broke and closed steady at $1 01⅝. The afternoon session was active and a shade higher. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 00¾, advanced to $1 02⅜c, broke and fell back to $1, but closed firm at $1 02.

BRADFORD, Feb. 19.—The market for crude oil was stronger; total runs Monday 84,022 barrels; total shipments 52,348 barrels; charters 33,333 barrels; clearances 9,114,000 barrels. United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1 00¼ and closed at $1 02; highest price $1 02⅛, lowest $1 00¼.

OIL CITY, Feb. 19.—Petroleum, the market opened at $1 01, highest price $1 02⅛, lowest $1 00⅝, and closed at $1 02¼; sales 7,310,000 barrels; clearances yesterday 11,036,000 barrels; runs 95,854 barrels; shipments 40,018 barrels; charters 33,332 barrels.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—Petroleum, the market is quiet; standard white 110 deg. test 8⅛c.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 19.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 34c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The exports of domestic cottons for the past week were 5,132 packages; since the 1st of January 18,657 packages, against 20,477 packages same time last year, and 18,811 packages in 1882. Trade much interfered with by unsettled weather.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Demand improving and prices are steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 38@42c; extra 36@37c; medium 38@40c; coarse 35@37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 33@34c; medium 38@39c; coarse 35@36c; washed combing and delaine 38@45c; Canada washed combing 32@33c; tub-washed 32@40c; unwashed combing and delaine 27@33c; Oregon 18@28c; New Mexico and Colorado 16@24c; pulled 30@33c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Wool is firm with a moderate demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras 32@41½c; Michigan 34@35c; combing and delaine 30@45c; combing pulled 32@37c; Western unwashed 20@28c; California spring 15@25c; common to good spring 28c; choice do 39@42c.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—At the wool sales to-day 10,124 bales were sold, chiefly Sydney and Port Phillip; market steady.

Foreign Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 6 P. M.—Consols for money 101 9-16; do account 101 11-16. Railroad Bonds—Milwaukee and St. Paul 93¾; Canadian Pacific 55¾; Illinois Central 136½; Pennsylvania Central 61⅛; New York Central 118¾; Erie 26⅞; do seconds 96¼; Reading 28⅛. Petroleum, refined 6¼@6½d.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Rentes 75f 95c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum 19⅞m.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19, 5 P. M.—Cotton is in moderate demand, but prices unchanged; middling upland 5 13-16d; middling Orleans 5 15-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 6,700 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet. Wheat, No 1 California 8s 1d@8s 5d; red Western spring 7s 10d@8s 3d. Corn, new Western mixed 5s 2d; old do 5s 5d. Lard 50s. Bacon, long clear 46s 6d; short clear 47s 6d. Petroleum, refined 7¼@7½d. Turpentine, spirits 27s 3d@27s 6d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet and unchanged. Wheat receipts for the past three days 56,000 quarters; American 26,000 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.—Bacon is dull; Cumberland cut 45s; long clear 47s; short clear 48. Lard, prime Western dull at 50s. Cheese, American choice steady at 70s. Rosin, common dull at 4s 6d. Wheat steady; No 2 spring 8s; new Western winter 8s 3d. Turpentine, spirits at London dull at 27s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—CATTLE—The Drovers' Journal bureau reports: Beeves, receipts to-day 580 head, mainly for exportation and city-trade slaughterers direct; no trading in beef cattle; good city-slaughtered beef had a fair sale, but poor do and Western dressed had to be disposed of at a sacrifice; extremes $8@10 50 for city and $6@9 for Western stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 320 head; trade is dull and limited for lack of full supplies, but the tone of the market was firm; fair sheep sold at $6 40 ₩ cwt; fair lambs at $7 37½.

HOGS—Receipts 2,850 head, all consigned; live hogs are nominally steady at $7 20@7 70 ₩ cwt.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—HOGS—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts 19,000 head; shipments 8,500 head; market dull and prices 15@20c lower; rough packing $7@7 70; light $6 40@7; skips $4 50@6 50.

CATTLE—Receipts 6,500 head; shipments 1,700 head; market slow and prices are a shade lower; exports $6 50@7 25; good to choice shipping steers $5 80@6 40; common to medium $5@5 70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 5,500 head; shipments 1,100 head; common stock weak; all sold; inferior to fair $3@4 50 ₩ cwt; medium to good $4 50@5 50; choice to extra $5 50@6 10.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts 900 head; shipments 400 head; market dull and very little done; prices are weak but not quotably lower; exports $6 35@6 75; good to choice shipping $5 75@6 25; common to medium $4 00@5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 500 head; shipments 850 head; market strong but slow; fair to medium $3 50@4 25; good to choice $4 50@5 50; fancy $5 75@6.

HOGS—Are dull and lower; light $6 60@6 80; packing $6 50@7; butchers to extra $7@7 50; receipts 4,800 head; shipments 1,400 head.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts 1,300 head; market steady; native steers of 1,060 to 1,450 lbs sold at $5 05@6 10; feeders $4 80@5 10; cows $3 00@4 50.

HOGS—Receipts 5,500 head; market weaker and prices 15c lower; lots of 236 to 325 lbs sold at $6 55@7 15, mainly at $6 70@6 90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,200 head; market steady; natives of 70 to 100 lbs sold at $4 60@5.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—HOGS—Are slow; common and light $5 75@7 25; packing and butchers $6 90@7 75; receipts 1,300 head; shipments none.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

The Grand and Petit Jurors Impaneled, and the Work of the Term Commences.

THE LOCAL COURTS.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the grand and petit juries were impaneled, and work was begun in earnest. A number of moonshiners were tried and confessed judgment. They were sent back to jail to await their sentences, which will probably be nominal. The following is the list of their names: Marshall Johnson, Ed. Burkhardt, Geo. Burkhardt, W. J. Ross and Isaac Slusher.

The following men compose the juries:

Grand Jury—R. Knott, foreman; Dan G. Huntsman, M. L. Hoston, J. E. Wood, J. H. Taylor, W. B. Key, Wm. Hardman, Wm. Martin McKnley, J. A. Edwards, L. R. Ewing, Walker Paxton, John Reed, J. W. Stinger, M. V. Monarch, B. F. Hancock and T. Priest.

Petit Jurors—K. M. Wilson, Louis Lawson, Elias Warder, T. M. Jones, Ed. Tucker, Sam G. Hughes, Wm. Henderson, Wm. Vance, R. S. Pearce, J. Erwin, S. H. Baker, Thomas Virtue, Henry Lucas, H. C. Armstrong, Wash Newman, Z. T. Randolph, J. J. Bethel, John McBride, Jas. Chenault, W. H. Bryant, Amos Freeman, T. R. Pinxton, Wm. Henderson, W. W. Twyman, J. H. Johnson, J. R. Carrigan, Wm. Glenn and Thomas Hall.

THE LOCAL COURTS.

GEO. G. LONG sued Richard Ritter in the Common Pleas Court yesterday for $136 on account.

CHAS. F. JUENGST qualified in the County Court yesterday as guardian of Lon Daschback.

WM. DAVIS filed a petition in the Chancery Court yesterday against the heirs of John Scott Fairfax, praying that they be compelled to carry out an agreement made by plaintiff with decedent. The agreement was to sell a certain tract of land for whose title the defendant prays.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT, FEB. 19.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Commonwealth vs. A. N. Cameron, alias J. Irwin, forgery; jury; verdict of guilty, and four years in penitentiary. Same vs. same, forgery; dismissed. Same vs. Sam'l Hubbard, Louis Howard and Robt. Trabue, grand larceny; continued to 6th of March. Same vs. Elizabeth James, larceny; plea of not guilty withdrawn; plea of guilty; jury; verdict of guilty, and two years in penitentiary.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Oppenheimer vs. Grabfelder; assigned to 2d th of March. Gifford & Kelly vs. McBurnie; assigned to 6th of March. Bence vs. Ullman; affidavits filed. Smith, assignee, vs. Henry; judgment; immediate execution awarded. Dean vs. Wisnorink; judgment. Dunlop vs. Ireland; jury; S. McPherson appointed official reporter; jury discharged; agreement filed to arbitrate case. Close vs. Ruble; assigned to 18th of March at 3 o'clock P. M.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Duran vs. Pennsylvania Co.; assigned to 26th inst. Collis vs. Pennsylvania Co.; assigned to 7th March. Monroe vs. Kason; assigned to 20th inst. McNeal vs. Ritchey; assigned to 12th of April. Schadd vs. Niedringhaus; assigned to 26th inst. Purdy vs. Pfleierer; assigned to 29th inst. Eremaker-Moore Paper Co. vs. Delph, &c.; assigned to 3d of April. Curry, &c., vs. Southern Exposition; assigned to 12th of March. Stovall vs. Dickinson, Jr.; assigned to 29th inst. Moran vs. Huette; assigned to 12th of March. Miller vs. National Mutual Benefit Association; assigned to 27th inst. McDowell vs. Welle & Co.; assigned to 13th of March. Hurley vs. Hays; assigned to 13th of March. Davidson Bros. vs. Hetterman Bros; assigned to 13th of March. Roberts vs. McCollum; assigned to 12th of April. Smith vs. Dugan; assigned to 13th of March. Burcham, adm'x, vs L. and N. R. R. Co.; motion to file amended petition and sustained; amended petition filed; motion by defendant for peremptory instruction overruled; heard in part and laid over. Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

CHANCERY COURT.—Jacob vs. Jacob; assignment filed. Meyer vs. Snead; dismissed, settled. Shane vs. Forsythe; motion to file petition. Speed vs. Fidelity Trust Co.; postponed to 23d; answer and exceptions filed and motion sustained. Shapinsky vs. Shapinsy; postponed to 24th. Bell vs. Rietze; motion. Masonic Savings Bank vs. Chambers; motion. St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum vs. Merrill; petition filed to be made party. Shields vs. Fristche; answer filed. Rudolph vs. Miller; motion to make answer more specific and to file bill of particulars sustained. Bate vs. Fried; answers and exhibits filed. Henning vs. Murphy; dismissed. Null vs. McCue; affidavit filed and guardian ad litem appointed. Loeb vs. Gorin; dismissed, settled. Knoblock vs. Timmons; postponed to 23d. Reed vs. Coler; exceptions filed and submitted. Lowry vs. Mitchell; postponed two weeks. Bean vs. Haffendofer; assigned to 20th. Robards vs Robards; order and evidence. Farmers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Smith; affidavits filed; motion and demurrer submitted. Owings vs. Barbour; exceptions filed. Lentz vs. Parks; amended reply filed and controverted of record. Owings vs. Barbour; submitted. Morrill vs. Osborne; appeal granted. Kentucky Tobacco Warehouse Co. vs. Overstreet; dismissed without prejudice. Fry vs. Hook; answer filed. Attest: J. G. WALKER, D. C.

CITY COURT.—Grand Larceny—Joe King; continued till February 22. Frank Smith; amended to disorderly conduct at cost of prosecuting witness. Fast and Reckless Driving—A. T. Murphy; $5 till costs. Robert Fletcher; same. Suspected Felon—Henry Shay; dismissed. Peace Warrant—Sam Augustus and J. W. Augustus; transferred to Magistrate's Court. D. C. Augustus; $200 bond for six months. Disorderly—Wm. Kewker, Henry Miller, John Korphage, Sr., Geo. Korphage, Mollie Smith and Mollie Norton; dismissed. John Hinger; $5 fine. Henry Korphage; $10 fine. John Korphage, Jr., Josh Williams, Geo. Findley, Geo. Malone, Della Walker, Jane McDay; $5 till costs. Mrs. Willis, Nellie Wells, Ben Walker, Mary Walker, Susie Stone; continued till February 25. Mack Ragland; $5 and own bond of $200 for six months. John Bugg; continued to await an inquest of lunacy. Malicious Cutting—Kate Shay; amended to disorderly and fined $10. Drunk and Disorderly—Robert Waters, Pearl Waters; $5 fine. Ed. Huber, R. Fletcher, Paul Sheber, Chas. Tryant, Aggie Owens; $5 till costs. Annie B. Fisher; $10 and suspended during good behavior. James Hoolehan; continued till February 21. D. C. Augustus; dismissed.

COURT CALENDAR FEB. 20.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT. — Commonwealth vs. Jas. Smith; shooting. Same vs. John Thompson; grand larceny. Same vs. Mathew Cook; breaking into a store-house.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Connelly vs. Muscroft. Boling vs. Tatum, Embry & Co. Israel vs. Kamerer; 3 o'clock P. M.

Cases Set at Rules for Saturday—Christmas vs. Hahn; Anderson vs. Wigginton; Goodfellow vs. O. and M. R. R. Co.; Levi vs. Broehler; Moffatt vs. Kobb; Bewley vs. Pictet Artificial Ice Co.; Tobe vs. Williams; Merrick, &c., vs. Holt; Struck, executor, vs. Muldoon; Commonwealth vs. Hoke, &c.; Moss vs. Sawyer; Dewald vs. Kirchgessner, &c.; Shoe and Leather National Bank vs. Wood, &c.; Dauber vs. Irwin; Saffold vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Saffold vs. A., T. and S. F. R. R. Co.; Whipple vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor; Crowe, executrix, vs. Hannon; Daniels vs. Goodman; Baker vs. Hopkins; Bonhomme vs. Price, &c.; Wurster vs. Bowman; Wilson vs. Daniels; Hoertz vs. Henry; Miller vs. Beck; Zuick, Greenwald & Co. vs. Louisville Buggy Co.; Bane vs Travelers' Insurance Co.; Tipton vs. Grauman; Peter vs. Reuter.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Burcham, admrx, vs. L. and N. R. R. Co.

Cases Set at Rules for Monday—Powers vs. Reynolds; O'Bannon vs. Calloway; Sanders vs. Evans; Freuchtenicht vs. Birch; Adkins vs. Duffy; Lightfoot vs. Louisville Hotel Co; Blatz vs. Porter, &c.; Close vs. Cline.

Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

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SPECIFIC VIRTUES IN DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. A. Jenkins, Great Falls, N. H., says: "I can testify to its seemingly almost specific virtues in cases of dyspepsia, nervousness and morbid vigilance or wakefulness."

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Wrestling Match Between Two Railroad Brakemen, Joseph Cain and J. D. Murphy, Results In the Former Killing the Latter.

DETAILS OF THE FATAL AFFAIR.

Yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock a fatal affray took place in caboose No. 83 of the L. and N. railroad, on a side-track in the yard between Ninth and Tenth, Broadway and Maple streets, in which a brakeman named Joseph Cain shot and killed one of his comrades, J. D. Murphy.

It appears that the men were very good friends up to yesterday morning, and that the shooting was the result of a sudden quarrel.

They spent the night before, in company with several of their companions, drinking and visiting dances on Second and Seventh streets and the railroad crossing. Instead of going to their homes after the houses were closed they retired to the cabooses in the yard and there spent the night. In the morning they resumed their drinking, and finally all assembled in one of the cabooses, where wrestling was brought up as a subject. Among the party were Cain, Murphy, Barney and Charles Helm, James Donovan, David Monohan, John McManara and several others whose names were not learned. After considerable banter, Cain and Murphy agreed to try a match for fifty cents a side. Charles Helm tried to dissuade them from it, as he knew the dispositions of the men and feared that it would end in a fight. The men waived his objections aside and went at it catch as catch can, resulting in the defeat of Murphy. The victor took the stakes and made some remarks expressive of his elation, which aggravated Murphy, who retorted, and from words blows were resorted to, in which Murphy got the better of his antagonist and punished him severely, finally knocking him up against the side of the ear. Cain fell with his head through a window, cutting himself severely about the face. Disengaging himself from his adversary, Cain backed up a few paces, drew a revolver and fired. The ball entered Murphy's side about two inches to the left of the left nipple, passed through the heart and lodged against the seventh rib on the right side. As soon as the pistol was drawn the crowd fled precipitately, with the exception of Chas. Helm, who got a cup of water and threw in Murphy's face, but, seeing he showed no signs of life, he followed the others. When Cain fired the shot he left the caboose and ran through the yard toward Broadway, creating intense excitement among the employes of the yard. Cain went to the office of Dr. Simpson, corner of Tenth street and Broadway. Dr. Griffiths was telephoned for and the police notified. Dr. Griffiths soon arrived and dressed Cain's wounds, when he was arrested by Officers Risley and Scaggs. By the advice of Dr. Griffiths he was placed in an express wagon, and the officers started to take him to the City Hospital; but as he displayed considerable nerve and inquired, "How about walking?" he was taken to the jail and locked up to await an investigation.

Murphy was a single man, not yet 21, lived with his parents, a brother and sister at 1,006 Tenth street. He was considered a very peaceable man, and faithful in the discharge of his duties. His parents and brother came to the scene of the murder, and seemed quite dazed by the awful tragedy.

Cain is also a single man, and is the only support of a widowed mother and sister, who live on Fifteenth, between Kentucky and Delaware streets. They are very respectable people, and the disgrace and shame are a terrible blow to them. Cain has the reputation of being quarrelsome, overbearing and dissipated. Although he is only 21 years of age, he has been in trouble before, having been arrested about two years ago for disorderly conduct, when he resisted arrest and the officers were obliged to club him before they could effect it.

Coroner Miller was on the scene promptly, impaneled a jury and held an autopsy on the remains, but owing to the absence of witnesses the inquest was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

In the afternoon Charles Helm, John McManara, James Donovan, Tim Riordan and Timothy Monohan were arrested and held on the charge of being accessories to the murder.

The pistol used was a Smith & Wesson 38-caliber.

Decline of Man.

Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

AN ASYLUM SENSATION.

How a Courier-Journal Reporter Managed to Lose His Mind at Hickman,

Was Adjudged Insane Beyond Question By Doctor, Judge and Jury,

And Was Sent to the Hopkinsville Asylum for Treatment Under Guard.

A Graphic Report of How the Scheme Was Planned and Carried Out.

A SPLENDID INSTITUTION

The pending investigation of Anchorage Asylum, with the developments of neglect and cruel treatment and the general inefficiency of its management, has attracted the attention of the entire State. It was a natural question: "Are the other asylums so conducted?" To answer this interrogatory fully and fairly, a member of the Courier-Journal staff, brave enough to face the accompanying hardships and bright enough to make a graphic report of his adventures, was detailed to visit the asylum at Hopkinsville. The object was to examine the inner workings of the establishment, and write them up just as they were found. To do this would require that the correspondent be actually incarcerated as a patient, without the managers being conscious of his identity. Hickman was the point selected for the introductory movements. The interesting story of how he reached there and had himself declared a lunatic, with the subsequent developments, is best told in his own words.

A more dreary ride than that between Louisville and Hickman at this season of the year can not be imagined. The country is unusually low, and for miles and miles the train dashes through lonely marshes where the sullen waters lie about the gaunt, bare trees, and all the landscape is hidden by the driving rain. Now and then the little cottage of some of the dwellers in this God-forsaken country peeps out of the waste of waters. For hours and hours one sees nothing but black, leafless trees, marshy land and half-drowned looking people. After a two days' ride, weary and half sick, I found myself at Hickman. It is a quaint, old-fashioned town, with the houses scattered among the hills, and stretching along the bank of the Mississippi. It is an old river town, and in the days when the great palace steamers used to ply up and down the Mississippi, carrying the wealth and culture of the South and North, Hickman was an important place. Many a wild scene has the town witnessed in the olden times, when money was plenty and the chief occupation of those who went up and down the river was to find the most agreeable method of spending it. But time and pestilence and flood have done their worst with old Hickman, and to-day it is but a gloomy wreck of what it was.

As I walked up toward the only hotel in the town, the Laclede House, I matured my plans, and when the register was laid open before me I registered my name, under that of a Nashville drummer, as "J. H. Hill, London, England." I then

SOUGHT TO CULTIVATE THE PROPRIETOR.

His name, I learned, was H. E. Turner, and a clever, affable fellow he was. We talked for some time about the difference between this country and England, and I incidentally observed to him that I was traveling here for pleasure, and that my people were well-to-do. After supper I sent for him to come up to my room, and said: "Mr. Turner, I have something of a secret to tell you; something that I would not tell every one. I feel impelled to do this for two reasons—one is the urgency of my necessities, and the other is the favorable manner that you have impressed me. I feel that any confidence I repose in you will not be unworthily bestowed. Am I correct?" Turner bowed assent, wondering what would come next.

"Now," I continued, "I have a great secret to tell you. There is in my family a taint of insanity"—my listener started—"and it appears in a peculiar way. Every two years I am afflicted for three or four weeks. I must be taken at once to an insane asylum, or my disease will increase in violence. I have plenty of money to pay all my expenses, see," and I showed him a large roll of money made by wrapping a few bills about a mass of brown paper. "I will pay you in advance for my board. If I should become afflicted with this disease, can I depend on you to take me at once to the nearest Lunatic Asylum?"

"You can, sir," said Mr. Turner. "I will do whatever lies in my power to help you. I will give you a letter of directions to the asylum physician."

"I may not be afflicted, but my attack has been postponed several weeks and I am afraid that it may come on at any time."

I then handed him the following letter:

THE SCHEME TAKING SHAPE.

Hickman, Ky., Jan. 14, 1884.—Fearing an attack of hereditary insanity, which I feel coming over me, I leave these directions with the hotel keeper. My name is John H. Hill. My people live in London, England. I am traveling in America for pleasure and to seek to overcome, by change of scene, this fatal family taint. Every two years, for three weeks or four, I am insane, and most of that time I am unconscious of what I am doing or saying. There is only one course of treatment. Let me be sent at once to an insane asylum. There, with nerve sedatives and quiet, I soon get well. My mania is of a religious character, and I have not hitherto been violent, but I am continually in fear that some time I will do some one harm. The longer I am kept from an asylum the worse do my symptoms become, so now, while in my sound mind, but with the shadow of this awful curse weighing me down, I implore a waving of all legal formalities and a speedy sentence. My people are wealthy, and when I leave the asylum I will liberally reward all those who have been kind enough to assist me, and will also see that the State loses nothing. One peculiar trait of my mania is to hide anything valuable which I may have. These are usually left in the place where I am stopping or the neighborhood, but if no money is found on my person let that be no reason for giving me any less attention. I will be fully able to meet any demands that are made upon me, as I have several thousand dollars to my credit with my banker in New York. I hope there will be as little publicity as possible.
John H. Hill.

We walked down stairs together, and he appeared much concerned about my infirmity. That night I became insane. I sent for Turner in a great hurry, and when he came in I was posing grandly in the middle of the room.

"Sir," I thundered out, as soon as he entered, "I can no longer live in your house."

He gave me a peculiar look and began to think that

I HAD AT LENGTH BECOME CRAZY.

"No, sir," I continued, "I can live in no place where I am treated with such disrespect."

"Why—why, what's the matter?" stammered Turner.

"Do you know who I am? I am the father of the Apostle Paul. I am older than any of the sons of men. When one of your servants approaches me let him do it with fear and treambling."

"All right sir, all right," said Turner hurriedly, as he made for the door. "I will see you are treated all right."

Then I began to pace up and down the room muttering and reciting any scraps of the scriptures that came to my mind in a loud voice. I thought of singing, but fortunately for those in the hotel I refrained. Now and then the door would open a little and the scared face of a curious bell boy would appear in the opening. One glance would satisfy him, and off he would scamper, scared by the frightful grimace I would make. All that night I kept up my steady walking and my disjointed quotations. The next morning a boy put his head half-way in the door and timidly asked if I wanted anything to eat. "Avaunt! son of Senegambia, descendant of Eros, bifurcated animalculæ!" I shrieked, and the boy almost fell down the stairs in his hurry to escape. After awhile there came a knock at the door, and Mr. Turner came in bringing with him a black-haired, ferret-eyed, inquisitive-looking little fellow, whom he introduced as

JUDGE MURRELL, THE COUNTY JUDGE.

I paid no attention to him at all.

"Mr. Hill, you are from London, I believe?" began the Judge in an ingratiating tone.

"I am from heaven, sir!" said I, turning on him fiercely. "For 22,254 years have I dwelt on earth. For 1,000 years I dwelt in hell. All men are my children. Ages and ages ago I was old. I built the pyramids. I founded the Roman Empire. For cycles of ages I dwelt in the lands of the sun."

This was a rather startling statement to the Judge, and he edged his chair a little nearer to the door to prepare for any emergency. He asked me only a very few questions, and then said he had an important engagement, and off he went. An hour or so later a jury was impaneled, and a court of inquiry summoned. The jury was unanimously of the opinion that John H. Hill was crazy. Then the Judge bethought him to look at the law. He read the statutes on the subject of insanity, and told the jury that, in his opinion, the law of the case was that if a man came from another section of the State he ought to be sent to the place whence he came. If a man came from another State he ought to be sent to that State. As John H. Hill came from London, England, he ought to be sent back to London, England. This profound opinion visibly impressed the jury. One rash man ventured to intimate that it would cost less to send me to the asylum than to send me to England, but he was quickly silenced. Some one suggested that they see how much money I had about me. If I had enough to pay my expenses to Hopkinsville and the expense of a couple of guards there and back, and my expenses at the asylum, there was no reason why I should not go. This proposition was received with favor. Not having enough money to impersonate the character of a wealthy young Englishman, I had providentially thought of the concealment dodge. When they visited my room and searched me

THEY FOUND ONLY A FEW DOLLARS.

"He has more than that," said Mr. Turner, "for I myself saw a large roll of bills. He had several hundred dollars." A search was instantly begun for the money. The bed was turned over, the floor was examined; the bureau was emptied; the hearth was scrutinized. Not a thing was left undone to find the money that a dozen busy brains could think of. Not one thought of my hat. Snugly tucked away under the brim was some money and my railroad passes. I sat with my head on my hand while the search was going on, buried in a profound melancholy, and paid not the slightest attention to what was being said or done by those about me. They at length examined my clothing and went through my pockets, but still found nothing. They talked freely before me, no one seeming to think that I could hear or understand what they were saying.

"Are you sure he had any money?" asked the Judge.

"I saw the roll. He had several hundred dollars," replied Turner.

"Well, where could he have hidden it. May be he went out and hid it."

They asked me, but I stared at them stupidly, and said I never did have any money; that the Lord provided for me. Murrell held a short consultation with Turner, and told him that I could not be sent to the asylum if I were not provided with money. They left me and began talking outside my room. I learned from the conversation that there were three courses open for them. one was to send me to the county jail till I got well; another was to appoint a committee to take charge of me as an imbecile, and a third was to have me sent to the asylum. But there was no money to pay my expenses to the asylum. It was probable, therefore, that I would have to go to the county jail. I determined to give up the rest of the money. I took the money from my hat and hid it under a spittoon. I called in the County Judge and told him I had been directed by the Lord where to find some money. I directed him where to look, and he found the money. Then he made another search through the room, thinking that I had surely hidden all the money there. He happened to pick up my hat and felt the lining. He detected my passes, and started to take them out. I snatched them out of his hand, exclaiming:

"Those are my communications with the blessed. Do do not dare to touch them with a profane hand," and before he could say or do anything I threw the passes into the fire.

IT WAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Judge and Turner held another conversation, and the impression I gained from what I overheard was that I would not be sent to the Asylum until more money was found. As there was no more money to find, I was in box. At length I came to the conclusion that I must entirely change my base of operations. Turner I found to be a clever fellow. Why not take him into the plot; there was no other way to get to the asylum. I sent for Turner and explained the whole scheme. For a time he thought it was only another phase of my insanity. But at length he was convinced, and entered heartily into the plan. If his expenses were paid to Hopkinsville and return he would act as my guard and bring with him a letter from the County Judge. He would also let the Town Physician, Dr. B. F. O'Daniel, examine me, and he would get a letter from him. These men were not to be informed of the plot, as they would not consent to such a use of their names.

A few hours later I was examined by Dr. O'Daniel. He was much impressed with the nature of my insanity. In his own language, he pronounced me as "crazy as a June-bug." By this time I was the object of universal interest. Groups of men were gathered in front of my window, and various were the opinions that were expressed. One man was certain that I threw a thousand dollars into the river. Another was equally sure that it was only $950.

CRAZY BEYOND A DOUBT.

Judge Murrell gave Turner the following letter:

To Whom it May Concern—On the morning of the 15th of February, 1884, I was notified of the insane condition of a man calling himself John H. Hill, who says that he is from London, England, and as no other evidence can be obtained no person claims to know him. He is conflicting in his statements, and has only a small sum of money that can be found. Doubting the jurisdiction of a County Court of this Commonwealth to try said lunatic, or if this jurisdiction does exist in law it attaches to any court of any county as well as Fulton, because said Hill does not reside here, I, R. S. Murrell, County Judge, do recommend that Mr. Halley Turner, proprietor of the Laclede House, Hickman, Ky., whose guest Mr. Hill is, take him to the Southwestern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and exhibit the facts to the officers in charge that he may receive such treatment as in law and humanity he is entitled.
Witness my hand February 16, 1884.
R. S. Murrell, Judge F. C. C.

Dr. O'Daniel gave the following letter:

Hickman, Ky., Feb. 16, 1884.—*Dr. Rodman, Hopkinsvill, Ky.*—My Dear Doctor: I take pleasure in vouching for the true statement of facts contained in Judge R. S. Murrell's letter concerning one Mr. Hill, who recently registered at the Laclede House, claiming to be from London, Eng, which will be handed you by Mr. H. E. Turner, proprietor of said house; and you may rely upon any verbal statements Mr. Turner may give you concerning said Mr. Hill. Yours very truly,
B. F. O'Daniel, M. D.

WE LEFT FOR HOPKINSVILLE

the next morning, and the streets were lined with people to see the crazy man. On the train the porter regarded me with a feeling of strong distrust, and took care to keep his eye on me when I passed his way. The roads were all flooded, and we found some difficulty in reaching Hopkinsville.

Turner went out to the asylum first to see Dr. Rodman. He was not in, and we both drove out together at night. The ride was a long and lonesome one. The rain beat in against the windows of the carriage and the horses splashed heavily through the mud. At length we stopped in front of the asylum. The long, dark line of buildings, with an occasional gleam of light from the windows, looked foreboding enough in the gloom. We drove up to the door, and, after Turner had talked awhile with the Doctor I was sent for. At the first glance my heart misgave me. I had met the Doctor before. Dr. Rodman has a face that is not easily forgotten. He has clear-cut, strongly-marked features, an eye like an eagle and a strong jaw, indicating force of character. I pulled my hat over my eyes and waited for him to say something. He led me into his office, and I took care to get as far from the light as possible.

"Ah," said the Doctor, casting a keen look at me, "a likely looking lad. Surely it is a pity that one so young is so afflicted. What is your name?"

"I am the father of the Apostle Paul," I answered, not looking at him to prevent his recognizing me.

"Well, that's a good pedigree," said the Doctor, still keeping his eye on me. "And how old are you, my lad?"

"I am 22,254 years, 11 months and 11 days old."

"You don't tell me. That's a ripe old age. Take off your hat. That's right. Now, my lad, I want to ask you a question. Turn about so the light can shine on you. Will you answer my question?"

"If the Lord permits," I replied.

"Your face is not the face of a lunatic. You are too intelligent looking. You are not an Englishman, either. You don't look or talk or act like an Englishman. Did you ever read the 'Amateur Casual?'"

I looked at him blankly and said I never read any profane books.

"Now, my boy, I don't know what your object is in coming into this asylum. I don't know why you wish to pry into my management. But you have an object. Young man, did you ever correspond for a newspaper?"

THIS WAS A CENTER SHOT.

I knew then that I was recognized. There was a gleam in the corner of the Doctor's eye which said I will give him rope and let him say his little speech and go through his part. Still I thought I might bluff the hand through, and so my only reply was to stare at the Doctor vacantly and rub my hand across my forehead.

"There is a weight on my brain," I said, "that confuses everything."

The Doctor seemed a little puzzled and said: "Well, I am willing to take you in and help you, but I can not receive you as a patient, for you are not crazy. Now, don't you think," said the Doctor, suddenly changing his tone, "that you had better drop the mask?"

It was evident that I was recognized, and as it would have been useless to carry the matter further, I took his advice and dropped the mask. He laughed heartily over my attempt.

"You did better than 99 men in 100, but you ought to have known, old fellow, that you couldn't fool me. Now you shall stay with me as long as you please. You shall have every facility to see this asylum. Not a thing shall be kept from you. All I ask is that you report correctly what you see. I will show you more than a newspaper man ever saw before. You shall talk to everybody, sane and insane; you shall see everything that is to be seen."

I didn't care to stay in the asylum over night as a guest, and told the Doctor so. But I told him I would spend the next day in the asylum. Yesterday morning I again drove out to the asylum. The Doctor was as good as his word. There was not a room in the great building that I was not shown through. I talked with the patients, with the attendants, with the keepers, with the hired hands on the farm, and the unanimous opinion of all was that everything was properly conducted. I was led through the long corridor, the floors of which shone like polished marble; past the long lines of men and women comfortably dressed and thinking over their insane delusions; past long rows of bed-rooms with bright bits of carpet on floors so clean that it seemed a pity to walk on them, and everywhere was comfort and cleanliness. Sad sights there were to see; women young, and some of them pretty, with vacant eyes and the miserable melancholy of insanity upon them;

WOMEN WHO DRIVELED AND RAVED;

some who spoke harshly, and others whose endearments were far more d sgusting than their abuse. I was taken through the dangerous wards and shown the prisoners who were restrained. There has never been a case of ducking at the asylum; and, strange as it may appear to some of the other Superintendents, Dr. Rodman has never needed it. One handsome little black-eyed girl, with her hair thrown wildly about her head, was led out of a little room where she was kept to prevent her from doing harm to the others. Her heart-rending sobs and screams to be taken to her mother, and the piteous light in her fine dark eyes, made me turn away sick at heart. She was but sixteen years of age. Long afterward did the unfortunate girl's screams ring in my ears. Another poor wretch sat crouching up against the wall of her little apartment, wrapped in blankets, biting and snarling and spitting on all who came near her. She looked more like some ghastly abortion, some horrible new species of a creature, neither man nor brute, but a frightful compound of both. Down one corridor and up another and down another, there seemed an endless sea of faces looking at me, grinning and chattering and staring with the stolid glare of the mad. Not one that I spoke to but said he had enough to eat and drink, and indeed they looked it. I examined the bedclothes and found them clean. I went through the bakery and the kitchen and the wash-house. Everything was in the best of order. I found the negro quarters, while not so well furnished as the white, equally comfortable and clean. Strange adventures some of these people have gone through with. One told me of how he went out from Jerusalem and killed a marvelous snake. He recited the story over and over, and not an incident, however minute, was omitted. I thought what a fine editorial writer he would make for a Cincinnati paper and passed on. I examined the farm and where the cattle and hogs were kept. All here was perfect. Then, after five or six hours, I drove back to town thoroughly satisfied that there is at least one asylum in the State that is well managed. I found in Hopkinsville a couple of discharged employes, and thought that perhaps they might be able to point out something wrong. But one was discharged for striking a patient, and the other for rude treatment. Both admitted that Dr. Rodman made an excellent Superintendent. Dr. Rodman has been in charge of the asylum for twenty odd years. During that time there has never been an investigation or a complaint, and for fifteen years there has been no special appropriation asked. As the Doctor himself, with pardonable vanity, says, "I believe I have the best managed asylum in the country."

"I use very little restraint in my asylum," said Dr. Rodman. "I do not believe in it. Of course we have to use some restraint with the wilder patients, but I have never allowed any ducking or anything of that kind. You see that I have no guard at the gate and no high fence around the grounds. Except those patients who have to be absolutely confined, the rest are allowed the greatest freedom. I would sooner have frequent escapes than to have one patient whose progress toward sanity would be hindered by confinement." I noticed a few "cribs," as they are called in asylums, where patients are sometimes confined when they are violent. The Doctor and several of his attendants informed me that they used even this mild method of restraint very seldom. Straight-jackets and mufflers, or long armlets, which keep the hands from doing damage, are used judiciously. I saw one man locked up in a little "lodge," or ante-room, but he had driven a knife into a fellow patient, and he was kept there for safe-keeping. These lodges I found to be clean, well ventilated and comfortable. All the dangerous patients are confined in them. There were only three patients restrained in the least when I went through the asylum, and these were all in lodges. There was the young girl, the woman who was crouching in the corner, wrapped in her blankets, and the man who had knifed his companion. Kind treatment seems to take the place of ducking and sousing and chaining, and many a time as we passed along the corridors did some poor, helpless creature seize Dr. Rodman's hand, and, as she clung to it, passionately thank him for his kindness.

Recent Discoveries in the Treatment of the Insane.

[London Medical Times.]

The lunatics of Central Kentucky have reason to be thankful that they were born in the Nineteenth century and in the age of humanity, and not in the dark ages, before mercy and humanity had forced their bright way into the mad-house and the jail. The Superintendent of the Central Kentucky Asylum is a man of vigorous benevolence. He desires to say to the Board of Commissioners and to the public, that whenever an act even approaching cruelty has been detected by him, or reported to him, and it has been found to be well founded, the perpetrator of it has not been allowed to remain in the asylum one single hour. This is as it should be; there would seem to be no need for a Board of Commissioners to check the practice of an asylum that is managed on this principle, and where such Draconian severity is enforced against rough attendants. Nevertheless the Commissioners have certainly done a service to the community by showing, on the authority of this humane and benevolent Superintendent, what practices are not cruel—do not even approach cruelty—and are not only legitimate, but absolutely necessary for the treatment of the insane. One of these practices is "ducking." As ducking is unknown in this country, our Superintendents will doubtless be glad to be told how to perform an operation without which "it is utterly impossible to conduct an insane asylum, unless you get an attendant for every patient." The operation of ducking possesses all the simplicity that characterizes the conception of true genius. Every one, when he hears it, will wonder that it never occurred to him before. It consists in strapping the hands of the patient behind him, tying towels around his feet, placing him in a bath "generally" on his back, and holding his head under water until he "signifies" that he will behave himself. Simple as the operation is, certain precautions must be taken, in order to insure success. It is not sufficient merely to push the head under water; it must be held under. The precise duration of this part of the operation is not stated, and would seem to be immaterial so long as it is not too short. Unfortunately human nature is imperfect, and even in an asylum where the perpetrator of an act even approaching cruelty is liable to instant dismissal, black sheep will steal in sometimes; and it is therefore not surprising, although it is very depressing, to hear that even so mild a remedy as ducking is, like everything else, liable to abuse; but it is encouraging to know, that in spite of this remote liability, the bathing of patients in this way is, when properly administered, "very beneficial to them." In spite of its ingenuity and thoroughness, ducking does sometimes fail; but even then we are at no loss for remedies. The resources of the Central Kentucky Asylum are far from being exhausted. We have still the towel bath at our disposal. Again we fear the conservative and enterprising spirit of the English medical superintendents has kept them in ignorance of a remedy even simpler and more easily applied than ducking, and, it appears, still more efficacious. The towel bath is simplicity itself. "It is nothing more than confining the hands of the patient, and the feet, to keep them from kicking or striking the patient or patients assisting. A towel is dipped into water and laid over the face." Mark the striking and unlooked effect. "It produces a sense of suffocation." Herein lies its efficacy. When this effect is produced, "the patient soon gives up, and is tractable." This mode of treatment has so many advantages that they are not all obvious at once. It would be tedious to enumerate them all, but we may point out the most salient, which is its economy. The Central Kentucky Asylum is entitled to the entire and unquestioned credit of introducing a method of treating lunatics by having them half suffocated by their fellow-lunatics. The treatment is as economical as it is ingenious, dispensing in the first place with the cost of attendants, and doubtless, if it is carried out thoroughly and continued long enough, with the cost of keeping patients also. These two methods of treatment are alone enough to secure the reputation of any institution, and to immortalize their originator, but they are not the only benefits that suffering humanity owes to the Central Kentucky Asylum. Strange to say, ducking and the towel bath sometimes fail to quiet the patients, and in such cases the obdurate lunatic is placed in a wire cage, which is also used for a bed—in other words, he is kept in it all night. It is sad to have to record that the proverbial ingratitude of paupers should characterize also the inmates of lunatic asylums. One of these degraded creatures, named Jansen, had the effrontery to die under this system of treatment, and an inquiry by the Commissioners in Lunacy enabled the enlightened Superintendent to secure a wide publicity for his views on the treatment of the insane and the practical advantages of his methods. The public press of America does not appear to be favorably impressed by the new knowledge that they have gained as to the care and treatment of the stricken brethren in the Central Kentucky Asylum. Unfavorable and even severe comments have been passed upon the institution; but doubtless the Superintendent is aware that every great innovator has to live down calumny, and that the public is proverbially unfair, fickle, prejudiced and impulsive in its approval and condemnation of men. Let us hope that the whole management of the asylum will be thoroughly investigated before some impartial tribunal, and that a just and condign punishment will fall upon those who have deserved it. One name will immediately occur to all our readers as that of the fittest person to preside on the occasion—the name of Mr. Justice Lynch.

Alexander's Hotel.

[Railroad Record.]

If it be true "there is no place like home," then the next best place to which the exile can betake himself is a home-like hotel. Alexander's Hotel, Louisville, as multitudes of wanderers will readily bear witness, is pre-eminently such a place. Internally its attractions are many and superior. It is, by all odds, the most popular hotel to-day in Louisville. "Jo" Alexander is acknowledged to be one of the foremost hotel men in the country, and with W. R. Logan, A. W. Jones and J. J. Sullivan for lieutenants, the house runs as smooth as a well-oiled car-wheel. We specially recommend the house to railroad men. After a tedious journey it reminds one of a depot in Paradise, with the exception that there is no change of cars. It has an elevated road from the basement to the roof, and no one has ever been known to ask for a return ticket after once reaching this haven of rest for weary and worn-out wanderers. *Verbum Sap.*

ASYLUM AFFAIRS.

What the Legislative Investigating Committee Heard at Its Session Held Yesterday.

A Former Supervisor of the Kitchen Tells How He Played Cent Ante With the Boys.

Mr. P. M. Tabb Has No Confidence In the General Management of the Institution.

Dr. Barbour Was Recalled and Repeated His Former Testimony, With a Few Additions.

MRS. ELLA CAMPBELL HAS HER SAY.

The legislative Investigating Committee met at Alexander's yesterday morning. The testimony adduced was in no way sensational. Mr. Fleming, for Dr. Gale, stated that a former employe of Anchorage Asylum, a Mr. Weatherford, was in the city, and asked that he be summoned to appear before the committee before he left for his home at Junction City. It was thought Mrs. Ramsey, the wife of Dr. J. R. Ramsey, would testify yesterday, but when the hour of convening arrived she had not appeared, and the clerk of the committee was sent to the St. Cloud Hotel to see her. He was informed that Dr. Ramsey and wife had left some hours before for Colorado. This action on the part of Mrs. Ramsey was considered rather strange, considering that she had expressed a willingness to testify before the committee, and had promised to supplement the rather interesting recital of her husband with some facts that occurred under her own personal supervision. The circumstance of their departure should be looked into. The first witness to testify yesterday was

DR. N. R. BARBOUR,

who was recalled. He was asked to state what he had said to Miss Tabb's mother about sending her food. He replied:

"My opinion was that two meals a day were not enough for a patient recovering from so long a spell of illness. Miss Tabb had grown very much emaciated between the time when the witness first saw her and his second visit. On his first visit he thought her much improved, both in mind and body, but on the second she had grown very thin. I obtained my information that Miss Tabb received but two meals a day from her nurse. Miss Tabb said nothing about the meals. Dr. Gale did not object to my visiting the patient, nor did he say anything that I could construe as an objection to the family visiting her.

"I FEARED A SPINAL TROUBLE

was what caused her to walk on her toes. She did not walk so well on my second as on my first visit, and I then thought of the spine trouble; also advised more food. Dr. Gale said the executive business of the institution was so large he had not had time to visit the patient more than once."

Mr. Fleming examined the witness. "I made my second visit about two weeks ago, and was with the patient fifteen or twenty minutes. I made no examination of the spine. My visit was principally to see how the patient looked physically. I talked to her to test her mind, and asked if she wanted to remain at the asylum or go home. She said, 'I want to go to my ma.' I asked the nurse concerning her general condition; she said the patient's bowels were at times very active; that she received only two meals a day—one at 7:30 a. m. and the other at 3:15 p. m.—and did not think it enough. I asked the parents to send her some substantial food. I took a little lunch with me, and she ate it as if very hungry. I did not go to inquire into Miss Tabb's diet, or anything of the kind. I went to see if her mental condition would permit of her removal. I saw her in a nurse's room, I believe. It was shut off from the rest of the ward. I don't know what doctor was in charge of this ward. I saw no physician but Dr. Gale. In coming out I had no conversation with Dr. Gale, as I had to hurry in order to catch the train. When Miss Tabb was at home she was very quiet. Her lunacy was a sort of morbid condition of the brain, brought on by a fall."

Dr. Jefferson questioned the witness: "I never visited the institution before these visits, and never went through any of the wards. I told the parents after my last visit that their daughter was not in a condition to be removed, unless she could be placed in a house where perfect quiet could be had and a nurse could be employed. I think confinement in a room where there were two or three other lunatics would be positively injurious to Miss Tabb. She could not expect a room to herself or a nurse either at the asylum. Dr. Gale said he would be perfectly willing to let her go home at any time they wanted her. My knowledge of the

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

is that they need quiet and rest. Medicine is only used in certain peculiar cases. Most cases need fresh air and quiet, with a good diet. I had no intimation one way or the other about Miss Tabb getting fresh air. I think fresh air was a very important factor in her case. I asked about her meals because her physical appearance prompted the question. The treatment of the insane has changed greatly in the past few years. Diet now has much to do with the treatment, and patients are not restrained as much as formerly."

MR. W. D. WEATHERFORD

was next called, at the suggestion of Dr. Gale. "I live at Junction City; came here to place my sister in Bellewood Seminary, near Anchorage. I happened to meet Dr. Gale while at that place. I had charge of the kitchen at the asylum from April 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883. My duty was to see that plenty of provisions were drawn, and see that they were properly prepared. The character of the food was good, and there was plenty of it. The physicians often prescribed special diet for patients, just like they would medicine. Sometimes there were as many as twenty or thirty such prescriptions or orders a day. The bread was good, and the meat better than usually obtained in small towns from butchers; we killed our own cattle. There was a first-class garden at the institution during my stay, and the vegetables were good. I never went about the wards. Complaints sometimes came to me of insufficient food from attendants in the wards—such as too little bread, or coffee, or something; appetites vary, you know. I never saw an inmate punished, and never heard of mistreatment, except in the papers. I thought Dr. Gale an industrious man, very attentive to his duty. I got up at 5 o'clock in the morning, and generally found him up before me. I have heard of Dr. Ramsey, but never met him. I talked with a friend, Dr. Poindexter, about him in Colorado, and he said Ramsey was not a competent physician. The general reputation given Ramsey was not good. He was reputed not to be a sober man. I was in Colorado in March, 1883. I never spoke to but one person concerning Ramsey's ability as a physician. Poindexter had assisted him in amputating a man's leg at one time. The only thing I know of Ramsey is what I heard from others. I am 29 years old and run a bar-room at Junction City.

I WAS IN THE SALOON BUSINESS

before my connection with Anchorage Asylum. I was at the asylum nine months, and connected with the kitchen all the time. I know of no whisky being issued from the drug-room to employes. I got whisky from the physician myself when I wanted it. I got it without a prescription. I don't know of any one else getting it. Dr. Riley was the druggist at that time. I had no key to the drug-room, and knew of no one having a key. I never saw an employe under the influence of liquor, so that he might be called drunk. I don't remember seeing any one under the influence at all. Never knew of whisky being carried out of the drug-room to drink. I drank mine in the room.

"There was no more immorality in the asylum than anywhere else. I never saw any boisterous conduct. Have seen an inmate play casino with an attendant. Sometimes some of the employes might hide off and gamble, but it was against the rules. I have played

A CENT ANTE

with some of the boys myself, but the Doctor did not know of it, I reckon. Have played with Dr. Riley and Supervisor Ellis just to pass away time. We played at night. Dr. Gale never came to a room I was playing in and demanded admittance, saying he would break the door in if I did not open. I have heard that there was a rule to discharge any attendant who mistreated a patient."

MR. P. M. TABB,

father of Miss Katie Tabb, was the next witness examined. His testimony covered the ground from the time he made his first visit to the asylum to see if he could trust his daughter there until the present time. On his first visit there he had been shown through a portion of the wards. On the 12th of July his daughter was taken to the asylum, but he did not visit her there until the 15th of August following. Dr. Gale had not intimated that he would have any objection to his seeing his daughter. On his visit his daughter had recognized him at once, and with lips quivering, her face flushed with pleasure, and every sign of joy and happiness beaming on her pretty face, she had rushed to him and embraced him. He thought her then much improved, and was highly pleased with her conduct. Dr. Gale had not given him much encouragement as to the recovery of his daughter, and told him he had seen her but once—his executive duties occupied most of his time.

The witness had always been treated well by Dr. Gale himself, but from the drift of his testimony it was evident he thought his wife and daughters had been treated in a very discourteous manner by the doctor—in fact, he had been compelled at one time to

ASK AN APOLOGY

from Dr. Gale for his rude treatment of these ladies. The doctor said he did not mean to be rude. But he had heard that Dr. Gale was suffering much from a peculiar trouble, which would have a tendency to make him irritable and cross, and he had attributed his discourteous manner to this trouble.

On December 24 he went up to see his daughter. She rushed to him, and with every sign of recognition and pleasure on her countenance, had exclaimed: "Oh, you dear, handsome old pa! I am so glad to see you!" Miss Godwin, a nurse, had asked his daughter how she knew that was her father, and she said: "Why, of course I know my dear old papa; didn't he nurse me through a long, long spell before I came here?" The witness had endeavored to get into the ward where his daughter was confined, saying he wanted to see the chair in which she was kept, but the nurse would not permit it, saying it was against Dr. Gale's rules. The witness called on Miss Black, a former attendant, and questioned her concerning his daughter. Miss Black had told him she needed rest and quiet, but she was in the wrong place for that. The ward she was in was decidedly noisy.

The witness said he did not think there would be any difficulty in removing his daughter from the institution. Dr. Barbour had told him he did not think they knew much about his daughter's case at the asylum, and that he did not believe there was an expert there. Witness said he would take his daughter away to-morrow if he could possibly make an arrangement to give her the attention she needed. In fact, Dr. Barbour and himself had been looking for a house to which they could take her and care for her. He said he had no confidence in the general management of the asylum. He did not think Dr. Riley had neglected his duty in the case; he had done everything he knew how. He could find no particular fault, although he hardly thought his daughter had received the proper treatment demanded in her peculiar case.

MRS. ELLA CAMPBELL

(formerly Miss Black) was recalled. She lives in this city. She was employed in the asylum for about thirteen months as an attendant. She had in her care from 20 to 30 patients all the time. She had been employed in the asylum at Staunton, Va., and also at St. Joe, Mo. She was in charge of the receiving ward at Anchorage. Some of her patients were called violent—they would fight; others were called destructive patients—they would tear up their clothes and things. Violent patients had to be restrained by the use of

MUFFS, ANKLETS AND STRAIT-JACKETS.

She had assisted in ducking one patient from her ward, Mrs. Glaad. Dr. Gale ordered it. Dr. Riley, Mrs. Riley and another attendant had assisted her. Most of the victim's clothes were removed and a strait-jacket put on; a towel was wound around the ankles. The ladies held the patient while Dr. Riley put her head under the water twice, and perhaps three times. She was a little strangled when taken out. Dry clothes were given her, and she was put in bed between blankets. Before this patient was ducked she was very destructive, and sometimes violent. After the ducking she improved rapidly, and was finally cured. When she went away she sent word to Dr. Riley that the

DUCKING HAD CURED HER.

One other person was ducked from the ward witness had charge of, but during her absence. She did not notice any ill effects from the ducking, although the patient did not begin to improve in this case until some time after the bath.

Patients were kept in the receiving ward until they got better, when they were transferred to some other ward. There is a ward devoted to incurable cases. Dr. Gale was generally in the witness' ward every Sunday.

Miss Wagoner had a ward just under that of the witness. When she needed assistance she called on Miss Wagoner, and vice versa. Miss Wagoner was rather excitable. She at one time sent for assistance, and witness went to her ward, where she found her holding the violent patient, Mrs. Gwynn, down on a bed and

CHOKING HER.

Witness helped put a strait-jacket on Mrs. Gwynn, and assisted in taking her to a crib. Miss Wagoner said the woman had been cursing in the day room, and would not stop. This act was not reported by witness to Dr. Gale, as she did not know it was her duty to do so. She had never seen Miss Wagoner strike a patient, and did not notice any marks on the neck of Mrs. Gwynn after she had been choked, although her face was purple. Witness never knew of restraints having been used where they were not needed. She believed she had seen a negro with chains on. Muffs she considered a very effectual restraint if properly adjusted. A towel bath is administered by holding a wet towel over the patient's mouth until she gets quiet.

Witness had been Katie Tabb's nurse before her marriage. She thought Katie had improved in flesh and a little in mind. Two meals a day were not sufficient for her. When she asked for more food witness generally had no trouble in obtaining it for her. The chair used by Miss Tabb was a necessity. She was not noisy or violent. Her surroundings in the ward in which she was confined were not as good as they might have been. The nicer class of patients were put in the visiting ward. Miss Tabb was not of this class because of certain misfortunes.

At St. Joe restraints were used, but witness never saw a patient ducked there, nor did she ever see a crib bed. Restraints are necessary. When a patient gets violent she should be restrained at once, or others will very likely join in—they are very excitable as a rule. Dr. Gale was generally very kind to patients and attendants. When busy he said but little, and always to the point. Witness had received notice to appear before the committee last week. She had had no talk concerning the matter with Dr. Gale or Henry Gale, his son.

The witness was here given permission to depart, and the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

CORRECTION AND EXPLANATION.

In conversation with Mr. P. M. Tabb yesterday, he called attention to an error in the report of his daughter's evidence printed yesterday. She did not mean that Dr. Gale had compared her sister to a dog—Dr. Gale's words were: "Even the dog knows its master"—the expression being called forth at a conversation concerning the recognition by Katie Tabb of her sister.

Mr. Tabb also stated to the reporter that his appearing before the committee was not only unsolicited, but contrary to his wishes. He desired no publicity of the affairs of his family, and regretted much having been called on.